MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ Business Notices appearing in the Local Columns will be charged 25 cents per line for the first, and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Transient Advertisements must be paid for invariably in advance.

☞ The number of insertions must in all cases be specified on the copy when handed in, as no "till forbid" Advertisements will be taken.

☞ Yearly Advertisers will be held strictly to Advertisements pertaining to their business. All other Notices will be charged at the Regular Rates.

☞ Extra displayed Advertisements, and those with large cuts, will be charged by the square for each insertion.

☞ Ordinary Notices of Deaths and Marriages inserted for twenty-five cents. Obituary Notices will be charged by the square.

The News.

The *Arabia*, with Liverpool dates to the 17th, arrived at New York yesterday. A pretty full synopsis of her news will be found under the telegraph head. Breadstuffs were quiet, but steady. The political news is not important.—A very disastrous fire, consuming two millions worth of property, had occurred at Christiana, Norway. There is a pause in the war in China, and nothing later from India. The association of the Russian serfs is nearly completed.

The Kansas question was discussed at great length in both Houses of Congress yesterday, but no result was arrived at before the adjournment. It will probably be settled to-day.

In our Legislature, yesterday, a good deal of business was transacted, and a number of bills passed—among them, the one providing for the enrollment and organization of the Militia of this State. It is now probable that the Legislature will adjourn on the 12th of May.

The New York Market, yesterday, was slightly lower on Wheat and Flour. Money is very abundant at 4@6 per cent. on call, and stocks are rising. In our market, there was an active demand for both Wheat and Flour, and considerable transactions at full figures.

The weather, yesterday, was almost like summer—a warm south-west wind blowing throughout the day. Vegetation begins to advance rapidly, and the gardens and court yards about the city are fast assuming a bright green livery.

The Appeal of Mr. Strong.

We give up a large share of our columns this morning to an elaborate defence, by MOSES M. STRONG, Esq., of his conduct before the Assembly and the Investigating Committee. Mr. STRONG is an astute lawyer, and an able man, and feeling, no doubt, that his course on the occasion referred to has placed him in a false position, he has exerted all his ingenuity to make the worse appear the better reason. We think, however, that he utterly fails to convict the Assembly, or the Committee of any wrong, or to vindicate his own action in the premises. As for his stand upon the Supreme Court, the Members of the Investigating Committee and the political majority in the Legislature, they are prompted by strong partizan feelings, and are not, therefore, entitled to much consideration, nor do they need reply. The Legislature was in the exercise of an undoubted right, in ordering the Investigation, and Mr. STRONG, in refusing to testify before the Committee, was indisputably guilty of contempt and properly punished.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS.—An anonymous correspondent, in the *News* of yesterday, accuses the Street Commissioners of disregarding the Charter in letting contracts, making repairs, &c. We are assured that the charges are unfounded. A communication on the subject is deferred till our next.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday next, two trains per day will run over the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad to Berlin, connecting at that place with the company's line of steamers on the Fox and Wolf rivers and Lake Winnebago. Trains leave here at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive from Berlin at 12:15 and 7:20 P. M.

IS THERE ANY TRUTH IN IT?—There is a rumor that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has bought out the La Crosse Railroad land grant and all. How much truth is in it, we can't say. *Madison Argus.*

There is no truth whatever in the story.—The La Crosse Company are not disposed to sell, nor the Illinois Central able to buy, the La Crosse R. R. Land Grant and all.

DINNER AT THE HYATT HOUSE, JANESVILLE.—Gen. MCMANNAN, the new landlord of the "Hyatt House," celebrates the re-opening of that Hotel, under his auspices, by a grand dinner on Wednesday next, the 5th day of May.—He hopes to welcome a good many of his Milwaukee friends on this occasion.

PERSONAL.—Mr. STANTON, the newly elected President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co., arrived in our city, yesterday, and is lodged at the Newhall House.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—27th, 7½ P. M.

Bills Introduced.—Petitions of members of Bar of Racine county asking that the fees of clerks be not reduced. Resolution that when Senate adjourn at noon it will be to meet again at half past 2 o'clock P. M., and the evening sessions be discontinued.

Bills Passed.—To provide for the incorporation of Savings Institutions. To repeal all acts or parts of acts authorizing the county of Columbia, or any city, town or village therein credit to R. R. Co. To amend chap. 99 revised statutes relating to printing—Laid on the table.—To protect the people against the money power by limiting the rate of interest.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on general file, Senator Clark in the Chair, rose and reported and adjourned.

SENATE—29, 9 A. M.

Resolutions instructing committee on legislative expenditures to report a bill for the payment of newspapers. The resolution to expel Senator Campbell was considered, but was postponed till to-morrow morning to hear report of the minority.

Senator Davis made a report against the Capitol enlargement, and to his work of the same.

Senator Proudfit submitted a minority report on the same subject.

Five hundred of both reports were ordered printed.

Bills passed.—To authorize a re-organization of the trustees of the deaf and dumb asylum; to revise the Charter of the Janesville, Beloit and Fulton R. R.; two bills to legalize State roads; several appropriation bills.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, on the revised statutes. Adjourned till 7½ P. M.

MADISON, April 28th, 7½ P. M.

Assembly.—Sundry reports submitted.

Bills Passed.—Providing for the organization enrolling and discipline of the Militia of this State; Memorial to Congress to limit jurisdiction of U. S. Courts; to appropriate certain sums of money to the Regents of Normal Schools; to authorize the printing of the Land Grant Investigating report.

MADISON, April 29, 9 A. M.

ASSEMBLY.—A resolution to adjourn to May 3d, *sine die*—was amended by making it the 12th.

Bills Introduced.—To organize the 12th Judicial Circuit and to fix the time of holding courts in the counties therein. To repeal so much of chap. 131 of revised statutes as relates to the fees of printers.

Bills Passed.—To incorporate the Wisconsin and Hemlock River Horse R. R. Co.; to provide for keeping insane persons; to incorporate Workmen's Relief Association of Watertown.

The rest of the forenoon was principally occupied in discussing bills. Adjourned till 7½ P. M.

RENTS AND BUGGY FOR SALE.—J. S. Fillmore has a house on Prospect street, at $180. Also one on Milwaukee st. at $350. A good buggy for sale *cheap*. Also brick house on Jefferson street at $500.

CITY MATTERS.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY.

Railroads.

	Leave	Arrive.
Lake Shore..	8.45 A. M., 3.00 P. M.	12.30 P. M., 7.35 P. M
Mil. & Miss.:		
Fox.	11.30 A. M.	3.30 A. M. 5.50 P M
Mil. & Wat..	4.45 P. M.	11.10 P M
Mil. & Mis...	1.45 P. M.	12.35 P M
Mil. & Hor...	2.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M

☞ LET EVERY BUSINESS MAN REMEMBER, that the DAILY SENTINEL has MORE THAN DOUBLE the Circulation of any other Paper in Milwaukee, and is, therefore, the CHEAPEST AND BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in the City.

Common Council Proceedings.

MAYOR PRENTISS, PRESIDING.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Councillors was held, and last evening of the Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Councillors, after the transaction of some preliminary business, His Honor, the Mayor, read the following, showing the present

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

To the Common Council:—

It is made my duty to give you such information, and to make such recommendations from time to time, as may be deemed advantageous to a proper administration of the City Government. In this communication, however, I do not intend to propose any measures for your consideration; my object being *now* to give a true statement, in as concise a form as possible, of the present liabilities, and financial condition of the city, leaving any recommendations I may see fit to make for some future occasion.

LIABILITIES ON CITY BONDS.

The Bonds issued for Municipal purposes, and now outstanding, amount to $756,850.

Of this amount there has been issued

For School Houses,	$ 75,000
" do Sinking Fund,	100,000
Fire Loan,	11,850
Funded Debt,	35,500
" do Sinking Fund,	185,000
Harbor,	111,000
" do Sinking Fund,	78,000
Dredging,	13,000
" do Sinking Fund,	87,000
Bridges,	30,000
" do Sinking Fund,	20,000
Second Ward,	50,000
	$671,350
In Juneau Bank, as collateral for loan of $30,000,	$50,000
Issued, but not disposed of, (on hand,)	35,000
	$756,850

SCHOOLS.

Warrants have been drawn on the School Fund during the year ending 31st March last, to the amount of $23,480 00; of that amount there was expended for teachers' salaries $17,926 37, and for contingencies $6,482 13, making $28,408 00. This expenditure exceeds the amount of the School Fund for 1857 some $1,600, and I am informed by the Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners that the amount overdrawn for the past and present years, is about $1,000.

RAIL ROADS.

Bonds have been issued to aid in the construction of Rail Roads to the amount of $1,514,000 00, as follows:

To the Fond du Lac & Mil. R. R. Co.	$114,000 00
" " Green Bay Mil. & Chi. "	200,000 00
" " La Crosse & Milwaukee, "	200,000 00
" " Milwaukee & Watertown, "	200,000 00
" " Milwaukee & Horicon, "	166,000 00
" " Milwaukee & Mississippi, "	534,000 00
" " Milwaukee & Beloit, "	100,000 00
" " Milwaukee & Superior, "	100,000 00
Total,	$1,614,000 00

The securities which are now held by the city for the issue of these bonds to the several Rail Road Companies above mentioned, are stated in detail in an exhibit which is herewith submitted, and to which I refer you for further information.

Of the above mentioned bonds the sum of Thirty-five thousand and five hundred dollars of the principal, and Seven thousand six-hundred and seventy-five dollars of interest thereon, *is past due* and $38,870,00 of principal and interest *to become due* in the course of the fiscal year, ending March 31st, 1859. There are also bills payable outstanding against the city *and past due* which amount to nearly $138,000,00 and other bills payable which mature in September, amounting to over Seventeen hundred dollars.—It will be seen therefore that the bonded debt, interest, and bills payable to be met and provided for previous to April 1st, 1859, exceed the sum of Two hundred and six-thousand dollars.—In addition to the indebtedness above mentioned there are outstanding warrants on the Treasurer amounting to Sixty thousand dollars and upwards; and claims against the city for improvements made during the past year, and other expenses to a large amount for which appropriations have not been made.

RESOURCES.

The City and Ward Taxes levied in 1857, amount to the sum of	$804,089,44
Special do., for cleaning streets, alleys and sidewalks,	3,474,25
Street Commissioners certificates,	263,962,69
	$568,326,38
Of the general City and Ward Taxes there was paid up to April 17th,	$75,000,00
do. Special April 17th,	20,000,00
	$98,000,00
Leaving up to April 17th, 1858,	$468,326,38

The Treasurer has in his hands old tax Certificates on sales of lots, and on parcels of land, from 1850 to 1856 inclusive amounting to $148,182,90.

Of these certificates $32,240,08 belongs to the city, and the remainder are held for the benefit of parties interested.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures in the Fire Department during the past year amount to the sum of $24,396 27

Of which there has been paid for

lot in Second Ward for Hook & Ladder Co. No 2,	1,300 00
For notes given for ½ lot 10 in block 16, 3d ward,	3,500 00
For lot in 7th Ward, Main street,	10,000 00
For Engine No. 6, (Button)	2,500 00
For current expenses,	7,096 27
	$24,396 27

The Fire Department now comprises eleven companies, making about six hundred and fifty active members. Ten of these companies are tolerably well supplied with apparatus and operate with great efficiency at fires. A report in detail of the present condition and wants of the Department will soon be made by the Chief Engineer, which will be laid before you.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The expenses in this department for salaries of Chief of Police and Assistants, have exceeded eighteen thousand dollars for the past year. On the 16th of the present month I directed the Assistant force to be reduced to eighteen men, to take effect on and after the 18th inst. The order was complied with by discharging nine Policemen from service, and the expenses of the department under the compensation recently established have thereby been lessened more than fifty per cent. The force, in my opinion, was unnecessarily large, and deeming it my imperative duty, under the present state of the finances of the city, to cut off all unnecessary expenditures, when it could be done with a proper regard to the condition and safety of our citizens, I exercised the power given me by the charter and ordinances as above stated.

WILLIAM A. PRENTISS,
Mayor.

Councillor Hadley reported a code of laws and by-laws for the government of the Boards of Councillors and Aldermen, and when met in joint convention both branches, which were unanimously adopted.

Councillor Tesch moved that 200 copies be ordered printed for the use of both Boards, which was amended at the suggestion of Councillor McCormick by making the number four, instead of two hundred, and adopted.

Councillor Waldo proposed the appointment of a messenger for the Council, and offered a resolution to that effect, which, after some discussion was withdrawn.

A resolution that the Clerk be authorized to procure a book of city orders, and not the orders from the stubs, was adopted.

A resolution offered by Councillor Hadley to appoint a Committee to confer with the Mayor and Comptroller, in relation to the indebtedness of the city, and to devise means to maintain the credit, was adopted.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Last Night.

The Board of Aldermen met last night. All the members present The Mayor called the Board to order. The code of rules adopted by the Board of Councillors at their last meeting was read, and their adoption recommended.—After some discussion upon one or two of the rules, the whole was concurred in as adopted by the Councillors.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following Committees:

1. Finance—Aldermen Dousman and Devos.
2. Judiciary—Ald. Phelps and Carroll.
3. School—Ald. Lindwurm and Plankinton.
4. Police—Ald. Neiderman and Daggett.
5. Fire Department—Ald. Daggett and Lindwurm.
6. Printing—Keogh and Dousman.
7. Licenses—DeVos and Carroll.
8. Rail Roads—Phelps and Keogh.
9. Harbor—Plankinton and DeVos.
10. Old Taxes—Lindwurm and Neiderman.
11. Gas Light—Carroll and Plankinton.
12. Bridges—Daggett and Phelps.
13. Flats—Lindwurm and Keogh.

Which appointments were unanimously concurred in by the Board.

Various petitions and accounts were presented and referred to appropriate Committees. The Mayor then read to the Board a statement of the present financial condition of the city, which on motion of Alderman Dousman was placed on record.

A communication from the City Clerk was read submitting to the board the various matters which came before the Board of Councillors for their consideration.

The resolution authorizing the City Clerk to procure a book of blank city orders, elicited a lengthy discussion.

Ald. Plankinton submitted an amendment to the resolution, to add the words, "to draw interest at ten per cent per annum," to the blank orders, which was amended by Ald. Phelps so as to read "seven per cent," instead of ten.

Ald. Plankinton's amendment was then put and lost by a vote of four to five. A vote was then taken on the original resolution adopted by the Councillors, and it was carried almost unanimously. Other measures of the Board of Councillors were generally concurred in by the Aldermen; after which the Board adjourned.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCARTHUR PRESIDING.—In the case of the State of Wisconsin against William Johnson indicted for pocket picking, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant sentenced to the State Prison for two years. It will be remembered that Johnson was arrested for picking a woman's pocket in Wall's auction store of $1,50. He was one of those fellows who make this discription of thieving their exclusive business, several of whom infect our streets just now.

In the case of James McMullen indicted for stealing from the office of the Relief Society, the defendant was found not guilty and acquitted.

In the case of the State against William Newell, indicted for robbing a pedlor's wagon at Hale's Corners, the defendant was found not guilty and discharged. This result, as well it might, has created general surprise amongst those who heard anything of the charges against the defendant. We did not hear the testimony, but the general impression was that no doubt could exist as to the guilt of the defendent. The stolen goods amounting to nearly $800 worth, were found in his house, together with a vast deal of other stolen property.

Yesterday the following civil cases were disposed of: H. Mabbett et al vs. E. L. Palmer. Judgment for the plaintiffs $220,66.

F. H. Bock et al vs. S. S. Conover, replevin, verdict for the plaintiffs.

J. Downer vs M. Schoeffler. Judgment for the plaintiff, damages $150,78.

H. A. Nichols, vs Loaman Reed, et al. Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,969,20.

James Brackett, et al vs James W. Averil.—Judgment for the plaintiffs for $4,405,00.

James Maims et al vs Jackson Hadley. Judgment for the plaintiff for $122,63.

Wm. Brunquest, vs J. W. Stearns, et al trial proceeding.

POLICE COURT YESTERDAY.—James Richards, disorderly, fined $1. Mathew Doody, intoxicated and disorderly, fined $3. Charles McKenzie, do, fined $4 and costs. Timothy O'Brien (not "Tim") was sent to the county jail for 20 days, in default of $10 fine, for being drunk and disorderly. Bell Whipple, Joseph Ristor and John Ristor, were brought up on a charge of being disorderly, but discharged by order of the City Attorney, their offence being of a very trivial nature. Owen Linden was convicted of an assault and battery, and fined $5 and costs, the lowest penalty which the law allows, his offence being merely a technical breach of the peace.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.—Those of our masculine readers who appreciate the merits of a neatly fitting, well got up shirt, are referred to the advertisement of Mrs. SHANKS, in this morning's *Sentinel*. She not only makes shirts, drawers, dressing gowns, &c., of the best pattern and materials, but takes in washing of every description, and does up linen in superior style. Her charges are very moderate and her work warranted to please.

☞ This morning the sale of furniture at the dwelling house, No. 355 Main street, takes place by C. Wall, auctioneer.

FOR BUFFALO.—The propeller *Mendota* leaves for Buffalo this morning. For passage apply to Griffin & Burns, foot of East Water street.

MILITARY.—Company "B," of the Milwaukee Light Guard, have a Company Parade this morning. The members are notified to meet at their Armory at half past 10 o'clock.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT & SUPERINTENDENT
Office in Ludington's Block,
CORNER OF EAST WATER AND WISCONSIN STS.

1858.
P. R. STORM,
Produce Broker and Commission Merchant,
OFFICE,
Mst. & Miss. and Watertown R. R., Milwaukee.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED on all Railroads entering the city. Prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to my care.

AS AGENT FOR
MESSRS. POST, SMITH & CO.,
NEW YORK CITY,
Will make liberal Cash advances on Flour, Wheat, &c., consigned to their house.

REFERS TO

Messrs. Saxton, Bro. & Co.,	James Bonnell, Esq.,
" Bradley & Metcalf,	L. J. Higby, Esq.,
" H. Ludington & Co.,	Bradford Bros.,
" Kellogg & Strong,	J. J. Tallmadge, Esq.
	State Bank, Milwaukee.

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SASH.

ALL SIZES, (29,000 lights,) for sale cheap for cash, by H. J. NAZRO & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

Milwaukee Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY SENTINEL,
MILWAUKEE, April 30, 1858.

Received by M. & M. R. R., April 29—317 bbls flour, 10,294 bus wheat, 550 bus oats, 285 bus potatoes, 25 bus rye, 200 bus barley, 4 bbls beef, 8 bbls eggs, 2,580 lbs pork, 1,410 lbs shot, 4,040 lbs hides, 2 cars stone, 3,920 lbs sundries.

By Mil. & Wat. R. R.—43 bbls flour, 2,051 bus wheat, 84 bus potatoes, 7,838 lbs hides, 2,270 lbs sundries.

Receipts larger, yesterday, and produce market active. Buyers appear to be more plenty, and with increasing receipts of grain, we have to report a brisker market than for some time past. Previous prices were fully sustained, yesterday, with more numerous operations. The demand for oats continues lively, with light receipts, and we quote to-day an advance of one cent on good qualities. We quote:

FLOUR—Firm, and rather more activity in the market. Sales, yesterday, of 730 bbls "Markesan," 400 bbls "Empire," 345 bbls "Olly," (both Beaver Dam,) 124 bbls "Gold Spring," 300 bbls "Cedarburgh," 350 bbls "McCracken," 107 bbls "Danville," and 100 bbls "Rowell" and "Kewaskum," all spring extra, at $5,30 on board; 160 bbls "Columbia" red winter at $4; 200 bbls same brand white winter extra at $4,25; 450 bbls "Kewaskum" white winter extra, on board, at $4,50.

WHEAT—The market was active, yesterday, and good samples went off readily at our figures. We quote extra club in good demand at 95@97. Sales of 500, 600, 887 and 119 bags, and, doubtless, many others that we did not hear of, at 97c, and 123 bags at 96½, and 400 do at 95¾. The demand for good qualities of winter wheat continues lively. We note sales of 72 bags white at 86, and 44 bags mixed at 76c. In inferior qualities there is little doing.

FREIGHTS—Lower on flour, and unchanged for wheat. The schooner *T. Baker* takes wheat and flour to Buffalo at 4c and 15c. The schr. *Moselle* also takes wheat at 4c to the same port.

RYE—Wanted at 50@55c.

BARLEY—Dull, and transactions limited at 80@40c.

OATS—Receipts are small, and with an increasing demand prices have advanced a trifle. Good samples are quickly taken at 26@27c.

CORN—Remains quiet at 30@33c.

BRANS—Dull at 50@62½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Less active at $1,25@1,30.

POTATOES—Plenty and dull; prices declining. Best lots sell from 20 to 25c.

PORK—Receipts limited and demand lively, at $8 for dressed hogs.

BUTTER—In fair request at 12½@14 for good fickin, and 15@16c for fresh roll and good to choice.

HIDES—In demand, at 5@6c for green, and 10@12½c for dry.

Weather, yesterday, extremely warm for the season, with pretty certain indications of a thunder storm towards evening. General business improving.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 29.

FLOUR—The *Arabia's* accounts have a depressing effect upon the flour market, and prices have declined 5@, with a strong downward tendency; sales 9,000 bbls at 4,30@4,35 for super state, the latter an outside price; 4,35@4,40 for extra state, 4,50@4,80 for super western; 4,35@4,35 for common to medium extra do, and 4,60@4,65 shipping brands round hoop Ohio; closing heavy. Canadian flour dull and rather easier; sales 3,000 bbls at 4,20@4,35 for super, 4,40@5,60 for extra. Rye flour heavy; sales 200 bbls at 3@3,50.

WHEAT—Prices tending downwards; sales 10,000 bush at 1,13@1,16 for red Southern, 1,20 for white do; Chicago spring held at 99 on the spot, 98 to arrive, with buyers at 97@91.

BARLEY—Dull at 60@65; sales 8,000 bush prime barley mault at 75 c.

CORN—Unsettled; yellow scarce and a shade firmer; white in fair supply and dull and drooping; sales 26,000 bus at 72@78 for white, 73@76 for yellow.

OATS—Dull and lower; sales at 45@47 for State, 47@49 for Western.

WHISKEY—The supply larger and prices lower; sales 600 bbls at 20¾@21¾, closing about 21.

PORK Market, quiet and unsettled; sales 400 bbls at 18,70@19 for mess, 17 for prime mess, 15,40@15,50 prime.

BEEF—Firm and in active demand; sales 500 bbls at 8 @8,50 for country prime, 10,75@12,00 for country mess, 13 @15 for repacked mess, and 14,25@16 for extra do. Beef hams dull at 16@18. Prime mess beef unchanged. Sales 100 tes choice Cleveland at 12.

CUT MEATS—Less active; sales 800 lbs at 6¾@7¾c for shoulders, and 8½c for hams.

RICE—Quiet.

LARD—Buoyant; sales 2,200 bbls at 12, and 200 kegs at 13.

BUTTER—Steady at 12@20 for Ohio, and 17@22 for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 6@7¾.

FREIGHTS—At the 21 Board were dull but firm; U S 6 per 7, 7,16, Ohio 6 per 100@, N I 1st mort 82, G & C 2d mort 91, Ouni 13, K 11.05, N O 87½, Erie 99½, Hudson 80¾, M S 24½, I C 93¾, G & C 89¾, C & T 44, C & R I 75, M & S 80¾.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee—April 29.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Traveller, Fish, Chicago, 97 pass, 26 tons mdse.
Steamer Cleveland, Dougall, Chicago, 5 tons mdse, 25 pass, 230 kegs lead, 10 bbls sugar, 25 bbls molasses.
Propeller Michigan Hopkins, Ogdensburgh, 1 ton mdse, 10 pass.
Schooner Henry Hagar, Fitzgerald, Chicago.
Schooner Undine, Campbell, Manitowoc, 60,000 ft lum.
Schooner Experiment, Ames, St. Joseph, 80,000 ft lum, 20 bbls apples, 60 bbls pork, 2 pkgs furs.
Schooner Republic, Adlam, Buffalo, 100 bbls dried apples, 12 cords wood.
Schooner North Star, Ludden, White Lake, 180,000 ft lum, 20,000 lath.
Schooner Guido, Johnson, Sandy Bay, 100 cords bark.
Schooner Souvenir, Christianson, Muskegon, 40,000 ft lum, 5,000 lath.

CLEARED.

Steamer Cleveland, Dougall, Green Bay, 15 tons mdse 40 pass, 100 bbls salt, 5 bbls whiskey.
Steamer Traveler, Fish, Two Rivers, 10 pass, 3 tons mdse.
Propeller Michigan, Hopkins, Chicago.
Schooner J. H. Tiffany, Turner Oswego, 18,000 bus wheat, 1,400 bbls flour, 315 bus grass seed.
Schooner Experiment, Ames, Buffalo.
Schooner John Lilly, Wigland, Sheboygan.
Schooner Ruby Grant, Johnson, Manitowoc.
Schooner Turner, Thompson, Two Rivers.
Schooner Florence, Freer, Muskegon.
Schooner C. Harrison, Onsie, Manistee.
Schooner Guido, Johnson, Sandy Bay.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

☞ The Chicago *Press* says:

"A number of vessels loaded with grain left yesterday afternoon for different ports below. It is probable many of them will lay up on arriving at their destination, as no first class vessel can pay expenses at present rates of freight."

☞ From a letter received by A. T. Spencer & Co., the Chicago *Press* learns that the steamer *Lady Elgin* was at Copper Harbor from the 22d to the 24th, during which time it was bl wing hard, with heavy driving snow. Lake Superior is reported two feet lower than last year, in consequence of which the *Elgin* had to be lightered before she was able to pass over St. George flats.

☞ The schooner *J. W. Brown*, Capt. Downs, in attempting to make the port of Erie about ten days since, went ashore high and dry north of the Beacon Light, where, in all probability, she would have yet remained, had it not been for the prompt and efficient aid of the steamer *Michigan*, through the gentlemanly courtesy of Commander Bammis, seconded by the sturdy hearts of her watcher beaten pilot, Capt Hinton. Instances of disinterested generosity on the part of those connected with our Government service, cannot fail in the end of securing a corresponding return.—*Rochester Democrat.*

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.—The *Free Press*, of the 28th, says:

The following is a list of the vessels which have passed this port during the past 24 hours:

Up—Str Chas. Napier.

Down—Propellers North Star; propellers Racine, Globe; brig Liverpool; schrs. Torrent, Orion, Tochiel.

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Mr. E. B. RAMLIN, of Milwaukee, to Miss NELLIE C. DEWITT, of Germantown, New York.

☞ Hudson N. Y. papers please copy.

In Lafayette, Ind., on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Chas. Wiley, TEMPLE ULLER, of Manitowoc, to FANNY A. SANGER, of Madison, Wis., formerly Mrs. V. W. Roth.

DIED.

In Waterville, on Sunday, the 25th inst., very suddenly, JOHN J. ADAMS, Esq., aged 54 years.

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Latest Improvement—Watson's Patent.

THE CHEAPEST and best Sewing Machine in the market. Call and see them operate. Office at No. 22 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.
apr16g282d1y H. H. WILSON, Agent.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. TILTON, having returned from his Southern tour, has taken rooms at the Massasoit House, Chicago, where he will remain for a short time only, to those who suffer from Consumption, Indigestion, Nervous Debility or Weakness, will do well to call on him and have his advice. His

GREAT EAST INDIA REMEDIES,

Which he discovered in Calcutta after many years of research and labor, have become so thoroughly known and appreciated, that an attempt has been made by a few avaricious parties, with the expectations of gain, here and elsewhere, to counterfeit it; therefore, Dr. Tilton cautions the public not to buy this worthless drug as the genuine can be represented, as no one but himself in the United States has possession of the original receipt. Dr. Tilton may be consulted at Room 8, Massasoit House, Chicago, where he has great success in successfully curing hundreds of terrible cases of Consumption, Nervous Debility and Indigestion, Asthmas, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds. The Cannabis Indica and Lung Balsam, are the greatest blessings of the age! Give him a call, or send for a bottle of medicine which will cost you two dollars. Address,

DR. TILTON,
Box 1109, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—I have not, nor never had, any connexion what ever with a person calling himself Dr. Gilbert, on State Street, Chicago. I have no agent or successor here, or elsewhere. apr28g282m1lJD

5 BBLS PURE CREAM TARTAR, for sale. HENRY FESS, Jr.

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The R. M. steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, 11 A. M., on the 17th inst., arrived at 7 o'clock. She brings about $8,000 in specie.

The Kangaroo sailed for New York on the 14th. The Arabia on her outward passage reached Liverpool on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Both Houses met on Monday. After the recess in the Commons, Lord John Russel proposed that the Government, instead of proceeding with their Indian bill, should move certain resolutions in committee of the whole, relative to the Government of Hindostan, which was agreed to by Mr. D'Israeli.

In the Lords on the 15th, Malmesbury laid on the table the correspondence with France and the subject of passports, and explained the steps to investigate the annoyance attendant upon the system.

In the Commons notice was given of a bill to abolish the property qualifications now required to be held by members of the House.

On the 16th, in the Commons, D'Israeli announced that the law officers of the crown were unanimous that the imprisonment of the engineers of the Cagliari by the Neapolitan Government was illegal, and that a demand had been made for compensation.

No decision had been come to in regard to the international question involved in the affair.

The Duke de Malakoff, the new ambassador from France, landed at Dover on the 15th inst., and met with a civic and military reception.—Three guards of honor were on duty.

In reply to an address from the corporation of Dover, he said it would be his earnest desire to preserve the cordial relations which have hitherto existed between France and England.—He traveled to London in a state railway carriage.

The trial of G. Bernard, for complicity with Orsini and others, was expected to terminate on the 17. The counsel for the defence had made a powerful appeal to the anti-Napoleon prejudices of his auditors. The speech elicited tremendous applause in the Court.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that Count de Morny or Persigny would soon replace Gen. Espinasse as Minister of Interior.

The elections to the Legislature will take place in Paris on the 26th, but nothing definite was known as to the purpose of the Republicans.

The three Government candidates have been announced.

The four opposition members of the Legislature had been invited to dine at the Tuileries, but all except one declined.

ITALY.—The Sardinian officers, who were on leave in foreign countries, have been recalled. France and England have agreed not to support Sardinia in any act of aggression to which the quarrel may lead her.

AUSTRIA.—Much suffering still exists in the principal manufacturing districts. The extensive shipments usually made, have ceased for eight months.

RUSSIA.—The emancipation of serfs had become general. An important conspiracy is said to have been crushed in Circassia.

The rebels under Nesenah Sahib's brother were in strong force at Bundelcund.

Commissioner Yeh was at Calcutta, and would be kept under surveillance until further orders.

Sir Hugh Rose's movement had caused a great panic among the rebels in the Chumbun District and in the Territory of the Rajah of Bankore, and that part of the country had been abandoned by the rebels.

The Rajah's possessions had been confiscated.

CHINA.—The four great powers have allowed the Emperor till the 8th of March to send his Plenipotentiary to Shanghai, and in the mean time suspended all belligerent proceedings.

The elders of Taisham had declared that the arming of the country around Canton was only as a defence against the rebels who threatened the city.

NORWAY.—Three fourths of the city of Christiana has been burned with a loss of 10,000,000 francs.

INDIA.—There is no later news but some additional items had been telegraphed from Malta.—Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow restoring quiet and organizing the garrison.

The fugitives from Oude to the eastward were threatened in Gornchapore and a regiment had been sent there.

The hill fort of Chundare had been stormed and taken by the British.

No change had occurred in the London money market.

Sir Geo. Hodgkinson & Co., ship owners and Brokers of London, had suspended, but their liabilities were only £24,000.

Consols closed steady at 96¾ a 96¾. Money 96¾ a 96¾ for account.

The Bank returns show a decrease of £4,000 in specie.

Cotton had been dull at Liverpool, and prices were ⅛ a ¼d per pound lower.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—The Liverpool breadstuff market is quiet, and all articles without change.

Prices—Beef, nominally without change; though for secondary lower prices would be accepted.

Pork—Market, cleared for first hands, and dealers ask a slight advance.

Bacon—Dull and unchanged.

Lard—Opened buoyantly; but closed quiet, 54s@55s.

Tallow—In rather better demand at full prices.

Ashes—Active and buoyant at 36s@38s.

Sugar—Slightly easier.

Coffee—Quiet.

Tea—Depressed.

Wool—Prices without material change.

United States moriness were withdrawn, prices not coming up to the views of holders.

LONDON MARKET.—Breadstuffs, steady, but quiet.

Sugar—Dull, 6d als cheaper on low sorts.

LATEST—London, Saturday—Marshal Pelissier presented his credentials to the Queen yesterday.

The Independence Belge says that every effort will be made to settle the dispute between Naples and Sardinia by arbitration. The King of Holland is named as likely to be selected.

The Times says the Turkish Government have contracted in England for ten war steamships, of 2,000 each, to establish the Black Sea fleet allowed them by the treaty of Paris.

Advices from all commercial centres of the continent describe a stagnation of business, and a general exercise of caution.

Arrival of the Empire City at N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The steamship Empire City has arrived from New Orleans, *via* Havana 23rd.

Considerable excitement had prevailed among certain classes at Havana, in consequence of reports that a Swedish or Belgian Brig, which had put into Mantanzas, had been dismasted by a British cruiser, and that the schooner Cortez, bound on a legal voyage to the coast of Africa, had been unwarrantably detained off Cardenas, or Matanzas, by a British cruiser. The reports are thought to be exaggerated.

More slave cargoes had been landed on the northern coast of Cuba, and two cargoes of coolies had arrived at Havana.

The steamship Empire City experienced a typhoon on the 26th.

The special correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser says that Lafragua, the Mexican minister, to Madrid, had been ordered by Lecloga to resign, but refuses. The Spanish Government, however, decline further intercourse with Lafragua.

New Orleans Items.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.

Sugar is active and generally unchanged.—Pork closed buoyant at $18,50.

The survey steamer Walker, Capt. B. Sands, has completed the survey of Atchafalaya Bay, and will leave for Norfolk May 3d. Officers and crew well.

Juarez and suit have arrived here by the Philadelphia.

The Italian Troupe.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.

Frezzolini and the Italian troupe under the management of Strakosch, were greeted last night with a large and fashionable audience. They gave their last concert here to-night, when they proceed to Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, thence to Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit.

$1,350, $1,350, $1,350, $1,350.

$350 CASH DOWN, $350 in one year, $350 in two and one-half years, and $400 in four years. A nice Cottage House and small lot, situated in the First Ward; all furnished complete and ready for immediate occupancy, can be purchased on the above very easy terms. WELD & BALDWIN,
apr15 18 Wisconsin street.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED,
BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Enquire at No. 88 East Water St. apr27g465t3t

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the Kansas report.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, defined his position. He was the first in the House to oppose the Lecompton Constitution. After careful consideration of his duty to party, State and the Union, and the welfare of the whole people, he had come to the deliberate conclusion to support the report of the Committee. Mr. Cox then, according to the arrangement with Mr. Clingman, of N. C., renewed the latter's demand for the previous question.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio asked to be heard. The latter claiming the same privilege for his side of the Ohio delegation, as was accorded to Mr. Cox.

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1858. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
T. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN.

RUFUS KING.....Editor.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
Daily $7.00—Tri-Weekly $3.00—Weekly $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MILWAUKEE:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30.

How the Pension Lists are Used.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, relates the following circumstance, as illustrative of the carelessness with which important matters are attended to in our Government offices. This is not a solitary instance, we presume, but every administration has sins of the same kind to bear:

"I heard, a day or two since, of an occurrence which is a capital illustration of the management of the public offices in this city. One of the auditors in the department has charge of all the militia rolls of the country; that is, a list of the names of all the officers and soldiers engaged in the war of 1812, and the Revolutionary war.—When a party applies for a pension, these rolls are consulted, and if his name is not found, his claim falls to the ground. Not long since, rats in sinister came into his department, he noticed that his fire was not lighted. The kindling paper attracted his attention, and he pulled it out from behind the wood which was upon it. Judge his surprise when he saw that it was one of the militia rolls, which should have been left on file. Upon examining into the matter, he found that the servant had been frequently in the habit of making his fires with these rolls, which he had abstracted from the chest in the department for that purpose. How many applicants for pensions have been reported "no rolls," by lazy clerks, on account of this defalcation, I do not know but *this* shows the carelessness which results from the present system of filling clerkships and lower offices by men not always fit for their posts, but because of political service."

Arrest of a Negro at Detroit on a Requisition from the Governor of Wisconsin.—The Free *Press* of the 27th says that Tuttle & Champ, private detectives, arrested a negro named Wm. Talbot on Sunday, on a requisition from the Governor of Wisconsin. He is charged with committing the crime of rape on a young girl in Beloit, Wis., in October last, in which place he had been a resident for several years. He broke into the house of Mr. Benjamin Brown in the night time, and committed or attempted to commit, the crime. Being detected at it, he fled the country, and has since been in concealment The Sheriff of the county in which the crime was committed ascertained that he was in this part of the country, and came on here last fall and made a strict search, which, however, was unsuccessful. He then left the matter in hands of Messrs. Champ and Tuttle, who ascertained that he was at Wyandotte, engaged in a barber shop as a journeyman barber. This secret was divulged by a white woman with whom he had become intimate. The officers went down there, but, his suspicions having become aroused, he had left for other parts. Since that time the same officers have been on the look-out, having searched numerous dens in the city in the operation, and on Sunday found him at some coal pits several miles out on the Pontiac road. He confessed his guilt and acknowledged his name upon being brought to the office of Messrs. Tuttle & Champ, after which he was lodged in jail to await the arrival of an officer from Beloit.

Legislative Duties.—The Baltimore *Clipper* contains the following Washington gossip:

The marriage of Miss Toombs to Mr. Du Bose was a splendid affair. The sumptuous character which ladies' costume has of late assumed has seldom been so elegantly displayed as in the group of ladies assembled, and the whole affair was one of an interesting and brilliant description. On Friday evening the bride and bridegroom appeared at the opera, and on Saturday had a large reception. Mrs. George Parker gave a brilliant and costly entertainment on Friday evening, which was graced by a brilliant throng, and there have been besides a hotel "hop," and several informal "lancer parties." This week was inaugurated by a party at the spacious mansion of Gen. Cs s, which contains so many choice paintings, rare pieces of sculpture, and curious *souvenirs de voyage*. Miss Bell Cass presides over her father's entertainments with a grace, dignity and affability which are rarely found commingled. Cards are also out for a diplomatic dancing party. Col Benton, the esteemed junior editor of the *National Intelligencer*, gave one of his famous Congressional suppers on Thursday evening. Governors Seward and Crittenden were the leading spirits at the sumptuous entertainment, which was crowned by a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." About fifty members, with Lord Napier, Baron Stoekl, and a few other gentlemen, composed the party.

Assault Upon a Minister in Church.—A Frenchman named Rhaiser, went into a German church at Detroit on Sunday last, and committed an assault upon the pastor, Rev. M. Hull. Before the congregation could interfere the assailant had given the minister a pretty severe thrashing. The cause of the assault, the Rev. gentleman avers was the result of anger engendered by some spiritual admonitions which he had administered to his delinquent parishioners, while the latter declares it was on account of a difference in the settlement of accounts. The *Free Press* says "he also charges some naughty things to the reverend gentleman, which he has not yet had an opportunity of substantiating.—The latter made complaint before the police court, and the case it to be tried this morning."

A Royal Dog.—Queen Victoria has been presented with a dog born in Pennsylvania, and named Prince. The Queen has, it is said, taken an especial fancy to the happy animal, whose monied value is estimated at 250 guineas. This favored individual of the canine species is but a year old, and his dimensions and abilities are as follows Height, 47 inches; length, 5 feet 9 inches; girth of body, 41 inches; girth of forelog, 13 inches; girth of neck, 25 inches: weight, over two hundred pounds. Such is his strength, that a man weighing over 200 lbs. may spring upon his back without causing him to flinch.—He has been accustomed to carry a boy on his back; consequently, he requires but little practice to make him a first-rate saddle dog.

Railroad Arrangement Completed.—The arrangement between the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Galena and Chicago railroads, which we mentioned a few days since, has been completed. As soon as the Y is finished at Bens Creek, which has already been commenced, the cars of the latter company will run to Janesville, on the M. & M. road. The connection with the Galena road will be of great convenience to such of the traveling public as desire a route directly west from this city to the Mississippi river, and to the towns and cities on the Galena & Chicago and Illinois Central railroads. It also forms a more direct connection between this city and the Illinois coal region, from which *we* anticipate at no distant day important benefits. This connection is one that has long been needed, and will, doubtless, be as beneficial to the railroad companies interested as to the public.—*Janesville Gazette.*

Australian Heat.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Adelaide, Feb. 11, 1848:

"I can assure you we have nearly been roasted alive; we have had ten days and nights of the hottest weather remembered for several years past. The heat at noon in the shade was 136° to 146°, according to situation, and during the night it was never less than 94° to 104° in doors. The hot wind never ceased blowing, and the innumerable deaths from *coup de soliel* have been appalling in extreme."

Henry Ward Beecher is great at taking up collections. At the old John Street Church, on one occasion, they wanted to make an extra raise. Mr. Beecher eloquently addressed the new converts, and finally asked those who had experienced religion in that church, to hold up their right hand. Nearly all the right hands were raised instantaneously. "Now," says Mr. Beecher, "put *that* hand in your pocket when the plate is passed round."

APPEAL of Moses M. Strong from the Legislature to the People.

To the People of the State of Wisconsin:

I have been accused of a serious offence—a contempt of the Assembly—have been declared and adjudged guilty without being permitted to plead to the accusation, without any proof of its truth, without any trial, and after a refusal to allow me to be heard. Judgment having been rendered under these circumstances, I was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for an indefinite period of time, to be determined by certain contingencies, specified in the sentence. At the expiration of one week after the sentence the Assembly having complied with the conditions proposed by me, I signified my willingness to go before the Investigating Committee, be sworn and testify, and I was thereupon released from my confinement in jail, and placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, in whose custody I remained until the 22d instant, on my parole.

If I was really guilty of the offence of which I was accused, I have done a most grievous wrong, not only to the people's representatives, but to the people themselves, whose laws I have violated; and I cannot present the apology of ignorance of my duties. If, on the other hand, I was really innocent of the offence of which I was adjudged guilty, the judgment, sentence and imprisonment violated my rights in a manner of which I feel that I have just cause to complain. And, whether guilty or innocent, the *mode* in which the Assembly arrived at its conclusion—giving me no "right to be heard by myself or counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against me; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses"—was a violation of my constitutional rights (Constitution of Wisconsin, Art. 1, Sec. 7,) to which I may justly except, not only in my own behalf, but in behalf of every citizen of Wisconsin.

The Assembly have adjudged me guilty of a contempt. I declare that I am innocent. We are at issue. There is no appellate tribunal provided by law which can decide this issue. It is true that the Circuit Court has co-ordinate jurisdiction, and I challenge my accusers to present their accusation before that tribunal, and I shall be ready for the trial. But the people of the State are the ultimate and the appropriate judges of all political issues, and believing that they will take sufficient interest in this to warrant my appeal to them, and that they will make up a just verdict, I feel warranted in submitting it to their determination.

In the first place I premise that a false issue was, immediately upon the happening of the events of which I complain, presented by the press of the State to the people, and a wrong motive attributed to my conduct. It was stated by the whole newspaper press of the State, with scarcely an exception, that I had absolutely and unqualifiedly refused to be sworn before the Investigating Committee, and with nearly the same unanimity the motive ascribed to me, was an unwillingness to disclose facts within my knowledge. I do not complain of the press for this. It was the natural result of the course adopted by my accusers. I ask, however, that the people in passing upon this, my appeal, will dismiss from their minds every impression, derived from these sources and give me, what their Representative denied, *a fair hearing.*

In reference to my willingness to disclose the facts within my knowledge in relation to the alleged frauds and bribery, I never entertained and never expressed the slightest objection to stating all I know, to any person or tribunal, that had any authority to ask such a statement. It is true that I never believed, and do not now believe that the Legislature, or any of its Committees, have any such authority. Nor are my opinions changed by the fact, that the Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed contrary opinions. Their opinions upon political questions have little weight with me. They have furnished too many evidences that under our elective judiciary system, on all political questions, they can be relied on to sustain the party to which they are attached, to entitle their decisions on such questions to much confidence.—And the belief which I entertain, that if the truth is ever arrived at, it will disclose that one of their number (A. D. Smith) received $10,000 of bonds for his agency in effecting the disposition which was made of the Land Grant, is not calculated to increase my confidence in the decision of those Judges upon this question. I intended, however, after the decision was made to submit to it, and so stated on all proper occasions.

I never avoided going before the Committee. On the contrary, I went to Madison on the 25th of January and remained there until the 1st of February. The Committee did not during this time, by subpœna or otherwise, indicate any wish that I should appear before them. My private business rendered it necessary that during the month of February, I should be absent from Madison, and part of the time absent from the State. On the 27th February, while on my way to Madison, I was served with a subpœna to appear before the Committee on the 4th of March. On that day I reported myself to the chairman of the Committee, but the Committee did not call me before them until the 19th of March. I was at all times ready and willing to disclose every thing within my knowledge, pertinent to the investigation, and I refer to my testimony when it shall be published, and the manner in which it is given, as an evidence of the full and explicit answers which I gave to every question propounded to me.

Having stated that a false issue was presented to the people, I now proceed to state what was the true issue.

A short time after the Committee was appointed, a movement was made in the Assembly, to exclude two of its members (Knowlton and Munson) on the simple ground that one was a member of the Legislature in 1856, the other in 1857. This movement failed. It was well understood that the Committee was extremely partizan, and that it was selected by a caucus of the dominant party. With this I find no fault. The republicans had the power, and the responsibility. I do not say that having been a member of the Legislature at either of the sessions when the corrupt acts were alledged to have been committed, did of itself constitute a sufficient reason for excluding any such member from the Committee. But when it is remembered that the Committee was raised to investigate no specific charges against any person in particular, but only vague rumors affecting alike every member of the Legislatures of 1856 and 1857, the selection of any of the members of those sessions to act upon this Committee was a sort of endorsement in advance, that such members were not subject to the imputations, resting by rumor upon others, for it is to be presumed that the republican caucus intended to select pure men, and I feel sure the speaker would not knowingly endorse any others.

I therefore felt, when I went before the committee, that it was entirely proper for me to present charges of corrupt conduct or corrupt motives against any member of the Committee, and to refer to the witnesses by whom I believed such charges might be sustained. Under this impression, which I still entertain, I submitted to the Committee a statement in writing, expressing my belief that Tenney, the Clerk, was "guilty of corrupt conduct as a member of the Legislature of 1857," and referred the Committee to a portion of the evidence in support of it. I also submitted a statement in writing at considerable length, composed in part of matters within my own knowledge, and partly of matters of information and belief, designed, and if believed, calculated to lead to the conclusion that Mr. Knowlton was corrupt, and had acted from corrupt motives as a member of the Legislature of 1856, and also in 1854. The conclusion of this paper was in the following words:

"For the reasons I have stated, and for others which I will state to the Assembly whenever it is proper for me to do so, I believe that Mr. Knowlton is capable of acting, either as a member of the Assembly or of some of its committees, from corrupt motives; that he has acted from corrupt motives in the instances heretofore referred to by me; I believe that he is destitute of any sense of honor which would prevent him from betraying confidence; I know that my testimony will have a tendency to convict him of corrupt conduct as a member of the Legislature of 1856, and that he is directly interested in this investigation, and in suppressing my testimony, or in modifying it so far as it may affect him. I therefore respectfully request that I may be excused from testifying while he is present or is allowed to act as a member of the committee."

I believed these charges could be sustained, and was ready, and still am, to furnish the names of the witnesses at any time when the Legislature might be disposed to investigate them before a Committee of which Mr. Knowlton should not be a member.

I knew the Committee had no power to exclude Mr. Knowlton from acting with them, but I knew they had power to exclude Tenney the Clerk, and hoped they would exercise it; and I hoped Mr. Knowlton's sense of propriety would induce him voluntarily to withdraw. These hopes were disappointed. Neither Tenney nor Knowlton voluntarily withdrew, the Committee refused to exclude Tenney, or to excuse me from testifying while they were present. With this action of the Committee I was dissatisfied. It is not material now to enquire whether the action of the Committee was right or wrong, or whether my positions were right or wrong. It is enough that I was sincere, and that my positions were taken in good faith. If so I had a right to the supervisory judgement of the Legislature. The Committee was the creature of the Legislature, and subject in all its action to the superior control of its creator. The Legislature could not only dismiss a Clerk of the Committee, but could discharge any or every one of its members, temporarily or permanently. The Committee having refused to comply with my requests, I was then desirous of presenting them to the Legislature, and of submitting the evidence upon which they were founded, and my reasons in support of them. This was clearly my right, but what was the proper form of expressing it? It was a novel case; the like probably never before occurred. No precedents, existed of the forms of proceeding. In reviewing the matter, now that it is over, and with the advantage of the experience derived from the course which I did pursue, it occurs to me that it would probably have been better, to ask of the Committee time to prepare a written communication to the Legislature, presenting the whole subject for their consideration with the facts and arguments, though I have no idea the Committee would have acceded to such a request, and whether they would or not, such a course did not suggest itself to my mind at the time. Some other form might have been better, to bring these questions before the Assembly. It is much easier to detect our errors in reviewing the past, than to avoid error in adopting a course for the future. In hunter's language "our hind sights are better than our fore sights." I was pressed by the Committee with the question "will you take the oath?" I was compelled to decide and to decide then. I had some objections to the *form* of the oath. This I presume the Committee would have modified, as they subsequently did, when I was sworn; if they had not, I could have waived them. I could indeed have taken the oath, but this would have been supererogatory unless I intended to testify, and worse, because it would have superadded, by voluntary solemn undertaking to testify. My objection, was to giving my testimony until I could obtain a decision of the Legislature in relation to the validity of the objections I had raised to Messrs. Tenney and Knowlton. Whenever I could obtain that decision, whether it should sustain or overrule my objections, I should have felt it my duty to proceed with my testimony.

The best form which at the time, and in the haste with which I was compelled to act, that occurred to me of presenting these questions for the decision of the Legislature, was to refuse to be sworn, and be thus guilty of a technical contempt. I knew if the committee should certify all the facts in relation to my refusal, that the Assembly would have the charges before them, which I had made, and a clew to the means of sustaining them. I supposed (it seems mistakenly) that I should be permitted to enjoy my constitutional rights; and I knew that if I was, and the committee should treat me so unjustly as to certify the naked fact of my refusal without the explanatory circumstances (which they did) that I could deny the accusation implied, in such a certificate; that my denial would create an issue of fact which the Assembly must try; that upon such trial the evidence would be adduced and I could "be heard." If the Assembly, after a full hearing of the facts and arguments, should have decided adversely to my application, I should cheerfully have yielded my opinions to its judgment, and have gone before the committee, taken the oath, and given my testimony. If, on the contrary, they had sustained my objections, I supposed they would pass a joint resolution to remove, either temporarily or permanently, the obnoxious persons and send it to the Senate. If the Senate had refused to concur, I should have felt it my duty to yield. If they should have concurred, all my objections to being sworn or testifying, would have been entirely removed, and the difficulty been at an end.

I therefore thought proper, for the sole purpose of presenting these questions in a tangible form to the Legislature for their decision; and without the remotest idea of committing any real contempt of the Assembly or of treating it or the committee with the slightest disrespect, to refuse to be sworn and testify, and I then immediately and hastily, in the presence of the committee, drew up and handed to the chairman a paper of which the following is a copy:—

"I respectfully refuse to take the oath tendered me by the committee for the following reasons:

1st. The committee have no constitutional or other authority to require me to take the proposed oath.

2nd. I am unwilling to take such oath while Horace A. Tenney is acting as Secretary or Jas. H. Knowlton as a member of the committee, and I refer to the papers I have already laid before the committee."

If I had been allowed more time for deliberation, I should have omitted the first of the reasons stated, and I regret now, that it was inserted, because it tends to complicate the subject, and renders necessary a statement of the reasons why it was inserted. Up to the moment of preparing and presenting that paper, no word of exception was uttered by me, against the authority of the Committee, and I had never an idea of taking any exception to it, until after their action had, in my judgment, rendered it imperative upon me to take an appeal to the Assembly. Having determined to do that, I should have been justified in submitting my refusal, without reasons, and in relying upon the justice of the Assembly, to recognize my constitutional rights of stating my reasons for such refusal. But I thought it due to the Committee as an act of courtesy, to state briefly the principal reasons which I intended to submit to the Assembly. The reasons I might have given, many or few, or the nature of them, could not affect the question of contempt. That arose, if it existed, from the refusal, and not from the reasons. It was my intention, if the Assembly had been disposed to listen with patience, to submit to them my views and opinions in reference to the distribution of the powers of Government, and to show that the power they were then attempting to exercise was vested fully in the judicial department, and that it was not and ought not to be vested in the legislative department. I thought a little information in reference to their constitutional powers, could do them no harm, and it would be a novel entertainment. Moreover, it was evident, that if the Legislature possessed no such power, then I was fully justified in my refusal; but I did not base my refusal upon that ground, being satisfied that whatever others might think, the majority of the Legislature would adopt the opinions of the Supreme Court. My only motive in that part of my defence (which might be called the extraneous part) was to do the little which lay in my power, to bring the minds of the people to a consideration of this subject, and of the danger to their liberties; which the exercise by the Legislature of this vagrant, undefined, discretionary power was liable to work, in the hope that in the exercise of their sovereign authority, they would reform the Court, or the Constitution, or both.

The task of presenting these opinions in reference to the powers of the different departments of government, upon the subject of the investigation of criminal offences, I shall postpone until the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, as prepared by themselves, shall be published, when it is my purpose to review them; and I flatter myself that I shall be able to show satisfactorily, that the power is clearly vested by the Constitution in the judicial department, and that the Legislature does not possess the power of investigating any and every alledged criminal act of their predecessors from the corrupt disposition of millions of acres of the public domain, down to the swindling of a nigger barber out of a pet bear—a power which acknowledges no limits, except its own unbridled, licentious discretion.

I have now presented to you a candid and truthful statement of what I did before the Committee, and of what I refused to do, and of my reasons therefor, I have gone further and unbosomed all my motives. If I have been guilty of any contempt of the Assembly it results from some of these acts or refusals. The Assembly have said that I am guilty. I say I am not. I submit the decision of this issue to you, with but a very brief argument.

The offence of contempt, like all other offences, depends entirely upon the intent with which the acts are committed, that are relied on to constitute the offence. In my case the act relied on is my refusal to be sworn and testify. If it is true, as I allege, that my only motive in refusing was to obtain the action of the Legislature in relation to my objections to Messrs. Tenney and Knowlton, whom I believed to have been corrupt, then it was true that there was no refusal, in the sense most plainly inforable from the Certificate of the Chairman of the Committee, and that there was no offensive intent, and of course no offence—no contempt. If, on the contrary, the motive for my refusal was an unwillingness to state the facts within my knowledge, from an apprehension of the consequences to myself or any other person, or if I was influenced by any other unjustifiable motive, then, (conceding the power of the Legislature in the premises, which is not now in dispute,) there was an offensive intent, and of course an offence, and I was guilty of a contempt, and merited the punishment which I received.

To judge truly of the motives of persons accused of crime, is always the most delicate and difficult duty of jurors. There are however, a few simple rules, which experience has shown will essentially aid the human mind in forming correct conclusions. Some of these are, that every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty; that men will generally act from the same motives, that usually influence same and prudent men under similar circumstances; that where there is reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused he is to be presumed, innocent. In my case, the occasion did not demand an exposition of my motives before the Committee, and none was made. This was reserved for my appearance before the Assembly, when I supposed ample opportunity would be afforded me for an exposition of them, and of the facts upon which they were based. Such an opportunity having been denied, my motives were locked up in my own breast, known only to myself, and can be learned by you only from my own declarations, and such interpretation as you choose to put upon my conduct. I only ask you in your charity to believe that I am not an idiot, and to judge me by the rules I have stated, I having no doubt that you will then believe my motives to have been such as I claim they were.

It would be the height of folly in me voluntarily to place my personal liberty in the keeping of a partizan majority of my political opponents, who would take but too much pleasure in subjecting me to all the degradation in their power, unless it was for the purpose of asserting and attempting to maintain my political rights. I have lived, now, about twenty-two years in Wisconsin—for about one-third of this period I have held a seat in one or the other branches of the Territorial and State Legislature, repeatedly presided over the house of which I was a member, and was under the necessity, from my position, of learning much of the rights and duties of the Legislature, and of the relative rights and duties of the citizen. It was my fortune to witness the organization of the Territorial Government, in 1836, and to take an active part in the establishment of our present State Government. I feel an attachment for Wisconsin, her Constitution, laws and institutions, which is second to that of no man in the State. It is the birth-place and contains the graves of my children; and I have the vanity to believe that I have some character at stake, and too much sense to sacrifice it in a foolish controversy with the Legislature, where I had nothing to gain, but the unenviable notoriety of having been sent to jail, as a martyr to the gratification of a stubborn, perverse will.—No, No; I have a high respect for the legislative office, and have always felt, and often said, that in our Republican Government a man could receive no higher political distinction than to be selected by his immediate neighbors to participate in forming those laws by which all must be governed.

But when the Legislature usurps powers which it does not possess, or undertakes arbitrarily and tyrannically to trample upon the rights of the citizen and to deprive him of those sacred rights, contained in the same great charter from which they derive their own powers, respect is converted into contempt, and esteem into derision. As an evidence of my loyalty to the Legislative authority when legitimately exercised, I refer to the fact that so soon as I was informed

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With a GREAT INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Cold meals at all hours apr22 d1m3m A. RHODE.

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ONE OR TWO GOOD BUSINESS MEN, with a cash capital of $2,000, can learn of a rare chance to engage in a lucrative and long established Mechanical Business, by addressing Drawer 21, Milwaukee P. O. The present owners are desirous of retiring from the business on account of family matters, which require their personal attention.
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Playing Robinson Crusoe.

The Detroit *Free Press* relates a Robinson Crusoe story of three young lads who ran away from their anxious mammas in that city, took to the lake in an old skiff, and were hunted by the police for some time. It says:

It being known that they were sometimes in the habit of going to Belle Isle, two miles above the city, to fish, search was instituted in that direction. An old Frenchman, on the island reported that a colony of some mysterious description was seated on the upper end of the island, but he was unable to say who its members were composed of. Further investigations, however, revealed the fact that the new colony was made up of the romantic young runaways whose anxious mammas were in search of them. They were very snugly domiciled in an old fishing hut of small dimensions, the cracks of which they had stopped with grass and weeds. An old fireplace in one corner, with a mud chimney, was well supplied with driftwood from the beach and a skillet and tin kettle constituted their cooking utensils. Three blankets and a bench completed the outfit. On the walls were hung the fishing tackle.

When first surprised, the runaways were engaged in the agreeable occupation of demolishing a large pike, which had been been cooked in the skillet, with no seasoning but salt. They said they had had lots of fun, and plenty of fish to eat, and were intending to remain all summer if they had not been discovered. The oldest, only about twelve years of age, said that the idea had been put into his head by reading *Robinson Crusoe*, and that he had persuaded the others off. Their felicity was complete, with the exception that they wanted a man Friday, to secure which they had contemplated crossing over to Canada and kidnapping a small Kanuck boy. This was abandoned as too dangerous, considering the small available force, and it was then planned that one of them should return to the city and coax his sweet heart, a little girl, to come and live with them and cook the fish.—This plan would have been carried out had they not been found. They were returned to their mammas with colds from sleeping on the floor.

THE FIREMEN OF LONDON.—The ages of the London firemen range from twenty to sixty and upwards, and there is one man now in the service in his seventieth year, quite able to take his turn on duty with the rest. The men are carefully selected, and full three-fourths of them have been men of war's men. The duties these men have to perform are by no means light, for each man, on the average, has been on duty at the station house, or the watch on premises damaged by fire, three days and three nights of twelve hours each in every week of the past year. This is exclusive of a sort of engine drill for the younger men twice a week, and attendance to clean engines and tools, and repair and oil the hose; and of attendance and working at fires, where the men are in the midst of intense heat, steam and smoke, saturated with water, and obliged to stand in elevated situations, exposed to severe and cutting winds, so that they are often seen in winter literally encrusted with ice. The men are sometimes called out by fires, or alarms of fire, as many as four times in one night. Notwithstanding this hard duty and extreme exposure, the rate of mortality among the firemen is highly favorable.

FIFTY GREAT CURES are known to have been made in Washington within two weeks past, and in Baltimore at least one hundred, besides hundreds relieved of Corns, Toothache, Felons, and more trifling pains and aches. In Bridgetown, N. J., in Harrisburg and Wilmington, and also from Cleveland, Ohio, indeed everywhere it has been introduced the report is wonderful.—All say it beats everything ever tried to take out pain, and to thoroughly remove from the system both Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Swellings, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, and to cure Palpitation and partial Paralysis. It will do it in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, if used according to directions; and it is pleasant, does not smart, nor interfere with any food, nor other medicine.
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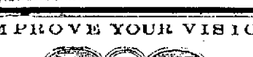

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Caps of every description, and Summer Hats at
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Reference to Edward P. Allis, Geo. F. Austin, or O. W. Perkins. apr28-g 215 d1tf

City Land Office.

ANY ONE having business in the City of New York, or wish to obtain money on Real Estate in this city, or selling of Bonds, Mortgages or Railroad Stock on Railroad Bonds and Mortgages—Mr. Ogden, of the firm of Ogden & Wall, is now in New York City, and will remain there some thirty or sixty days. Call at the Office, corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets.
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Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7, 1858.
BROTHER AYER:—I will either fully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicines to our people.
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JAMES LEE, Esq., Monterey, Ia., writes 24 Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious influenza, which confined me to doors six weeks, took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me complete well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."
Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.
WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.
SIR:—Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.
HENRY L. FARES, Merchant.
We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.
Consumption.
Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some on human aid can reach; but even to these the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.
Consumptives do not despair till you have tried Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by—
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J. H. REED & Co., Chicago;
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ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE
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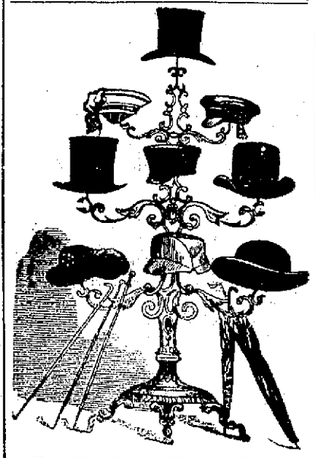
DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, viz: Gums.
Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of The Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred pillules of Calomel—without any of its deleterious effects.
Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure Liver Complaints in their worst forms.
INDIGESTION being caused by a deranged Liver is cured when the Liver is excited to action.
JAUNDICE is caused by the improper action of the Liver, and as a proof that the Invigorator relieves this disease, let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.
DIZZINESS can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work.
SICK HEADACHE is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the Invigorator, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.
For an overloaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a *family medicine* generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.
DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR came to us recommended to us as cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a disease of Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if *Liver Complaint* or *Dyspepsia* trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*
We take infinite pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for FEVER and AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVERS of a BILIOUS TYPE. It converses with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly, that we think we are lending a service to all in advising them, when they need a medicine, to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville, Ala. Republican.*
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, N. Y.
Wholesale Agents in Chicago, JAMES COOK & DAVIS, 100 Randolph st.; in St. Louis, O. J. WOOD & CO., 114 Market St.
And sold by Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces.
Wholesale Agents in Milwaukee,
JOHN RICE,
(Successor to Rice & Stevenson),
J. A. ALCOTT,
208 East Water Street
Retail Agent,
fe17 e 286-yeod&wew

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN,

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, whose hands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him, after his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.
Address Dr. H. JAMES, 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.
apl9 g 288-d1m

MEIGS CASE, M. D.,
FORMERLY HOUSE SURGEON of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Graduate of the New York Opthalmic Hospital, respectfully announces to the citizens of Milwaukee that he has established an Eye and Ear Infirmary in this city, for the special treatment of the diseases peculiar to those delicate organs. All business entrusted to his charge will receive prompt attention. Office 45 Mason st., Hathaway building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. apr9 g 218 d1m

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.
DR. TRACY DELORME,
THE Great Curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits and Epilepsy. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. TRACY DELORME, Great Curer of Consumption, New York Post Office.
apr17 g 288 d1m



L. S. BARNUM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
—AND—
MILLINERY GOODS,
No. 188 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
apr28 g 34 d&w1m eel

GRAIN CLEANER & SEPARATOR
HORTON'S PATENT
G. B. BINGHAM & BRO.
Sole Manufacturers in Wisconsin.

THIS MACHINE is of recent invention, and surpasses all others in use for its perfections as a thorough Separator and Cleaner of Grain, and gives entire satisfaction in New York, Pennsylvania and other States where it has been introduced, and we are confident it is better adapted to the cleaning of Western grain than any other ever introduced into this State. It is fire proof, not liable to get out of repair, requires but little power to run it, and the scouring cylinder so constructed as to render it unnecessary to be renewed for years. We respectfully invite all Western Millers to give us a call, and examine our machine, at the Bay State Foundry, Florida st., Milwaukee, Wis.
☞ References, Kilbourn Mills. feb10 f 074 d1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Milwaukee.....Wisconsin.
apr19 g 284 d1y

WOODWARD, PIERCE & HUBBARD,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
OFFICE NO. 3 ALBANY BUILDING, MILWAUKEE.
GEO. A. WOODWARD, C. T. PIERCE, V. B. HUBBARD.
apr8 g 280 d1m

Beef and Pork Packing Establishment.

EDWARD RODDIS,
PACKER OF
Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Tallow, &c., &c., &c.,
West Water Street, near Spring Street,
MILWAUKEE. [jan26 f 96 d1y] WISCONSIN.

EDWARD R. FEAVEL,
THE OLD
ORIGINAL CITY BILL FOSTER,
AND DISTRIBUTOR,
WOULD respectfully announced to his friends and the public that he has been prevented from attending to his business the last winter by sickness and death in his family, and that he is now ready to attend to any jobs entrusted to his care. It shall be faithfully done, on the shortest notice possible, and on reasonable terms.
☞ Orders may be left at all the Printing Offices.
mar1 g 104 d2m

LEE D. ROIT & O'BRIEN,
ORGAN BUILDERS,
Corner of Milwaukee and Michigan Streets,
C. LE DROIT. [mar1 g 104 d1y] J. O'BRIEN.

JAMES H. DODGE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
PARTICULAR attention given to the collection of Dues throughout the State.
OFFICE No. 4 Mitchell's Block,
MILWAUKEE, [feb16 g 38 d1y] WISCONSIN

UPHAM & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Milwaukee, January 1st, 1856. ly

BROWN & OGDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Office in "Albany Block," Michigan st. apr28

WELLS & BRIGHAM,
Attorneys at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Law Buildings, Wisconsin St. [jy14]
CHAS. K. WELLS. JESSE E. BRIGHAM

EMMONS & VAN DYKE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Office 201 East Water Street, corner of Wisconsin St., in Martin's Block.
NORMAN J. EMMONS. [aug8] JOHN H. VAN DYKE.

VAN SCHAICK & SCHOONMAKER,
SUCCESSORS TO GREEN & WATKINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF QUICK LIME.
BUILDERS and others using Lime will find it to their advantage to call at our office.
my24 f 92-d1f WEST WATER ST. below Spring St.

MARSHALL & PEVERLY
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
19 WISCONSIN ST., MILWAUKEE.
oct14 g 91 d&w1

DADD & GALLOWAY.
HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painters. Graining, Marbling and Paper Hanging done in the most workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
N. B.—Shop corner of Jefferson and Michigan Streets
A. H. DADD. G. GALLOWAY.
jy18 f 48 d1y

OTIS FIELD & CO.
Manufacturers of Slate-Bed Mechanical Cushion
BILLIARD TABLES,
No. 90 Chicago Street, Milwaukee.
A LARGE SUPPLY, of all kinds of Trimmings, French Cue Tips, Cues, One Way, Cue Cutters, Balls, &c., kept constantly on hand.
Samples of all can be seen at OTIS FIELD'S BILLIARD SALOON, in Martin's Block. [may17-g 912-d1f

HOWELL & MILLERD,
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
Prairie du Chien Wisconsin.
J. S. HOWELL. [feb26 g 194-d1f] N. A. MILLERD.

JOHN PLANKINTON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOAP AND CANDLES,
West Water Street, near the M. & M. R. R. depot.
MILWAUKEE.

A. W. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
No. 5 Albany Buildings,
MILWAUKEE, ... WIS.
jy30 f 160 d1y

SMITH S. WILKINSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and
NOTARY PUBLIC,
PRAIRIE DU SAC, SAUK CO..... WISCONSIN
☞ Particular attention given to collecting debts arising in Texas, &c. nov21 d1m

HOOKER & WEEKS.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
OFFICE, NO. BANY BUILDING,
Corner of Michigan and Main Streets,
MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.
D. G. HOOKER. [jan15 d 66 d1y] G. A. WEEKS

CHARLES S. BELL,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
ROOM NO. 8, LAND'S BLOCK.
jan14-g 49-d1y.

WINFIELD SMITH. EDWARD SALOMON
SMITH & SALOMON,
LAWYERS,
No. 4 Kneeland's Block, East Water St.,
MILWAUKEE.
dec11 g 196 d1y

H. C. MOWRY,
AGENT for Chicago Bag and Menasha Pail and Tub Manufactories—Manchester Scales always on hand. All kinds of Commission business promptly attended to.
Office with Cole, Bradley & Co., No. 212 West Water Street.
LEE & KINNAIRD,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS,
McGREGOR, IOWA.
O. C. LEE, apr22-1y. JNO. N. KINNAIRD.

CHARLES LORENZEN,
MADISON, - - - WISCONSIN,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & COMMISSIONER,
Notary Public, &c.
dec31 f 827 d1y

COLLINS, SMITH & KEYES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Madison, Wisconsin.
A. L. COLLINS, GEO. B. SMITH, E. W. KEYES.
aug9

R. N. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, No. 5 Albany Block,
MICHIGAN ST..... MILWAUKEE
nov17 d1m

JOHN KARST,
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER,
ILLUSTRATIONS for books and papers, Views of Buildings, Portraits, Autographs, Show Bills, Labels Seals, etc., executed in the first style of the art at the North Western Type Foundry.
wi-f26-d1f. JOHN KARST.

HOFFMAN & MEYER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers
—IN—
355 East Water St. - - Milwaukee.
GILT MOULDINGS, GOLD FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURES, LOOKING GLASSES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
v12 f 668 d1y.

P. HUEGIN,
PUMP MAKER.
HAS REMOVED from Market street, 7th Ward to North Water street, 1st Ward, between Marin and Market streets, opposite the Mills—is now ready to make Pumps for Wells, Ships, etc., Water Pipes for Corporations, etc., and to do any work in that line in order and on the shortest notice.
☞ Ship Pumps constantly on hand, Pump Boxes of all sizes, and other Pump Materials, which I will sell at the lowest prices. mar7 e 86 d1y

NEW EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Corner Spring and Second Sts.
☞ I AM CONSTANTLY receiving additions to my already large assortment of Eastern Carriages, Buggies, &c., &c., which I will sell at the lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented. Call and examine for yourselves.
jy29 f 156 y. FELIX L. SMITH.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Board, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Day.
STEARN & STILES.
Milwaukee, Dec. 1st, 1857. jan18 f 858 d6m

JAS. ABRAMS,
LAW AND ADMIRALTY OFFICE,
No. 3 Kneeland's Block, Milwaukee.
MR. ABRAMS, recently from Rochester, N. Y., has had many years practical experience in his Profession, and is familiar with the New York Code of practice, which is now the practice of this State—he will give attention also to the business of Counsel and the trial of causes. mar11 e 80 d1f

BROOKS & STEVENSON,
Portrait and Landscape
PAINTERS.
STUDIO, CORNER OF EAST WATER AND WISCONSIN STREET, OVER VAN CLEF'S.
dec14 f 782 d1y

MARTIN L. KIMBALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Berlin, Marquette County, Wisconsin. my21-1yr

CLOTHING.

J. S. HARRIS'
CLOTHING STORE!
No. 167 East Water Street, Mil.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOTHING!
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
OF THE FIRM OF
JONES, DINNIN & JONES,
OFFERS TO THEIR OLD CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
GREAT BARGAINS!!
THE STOCK IS ALL NEW,
AND WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH AT
Prices that Defy Competition.
THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Will be under the supervision of
MR. J. E. DINNIN,
Whose skill and taste are well known to the patrons of the old firm.
J. S. HARRIS.

1858.
SPRING CLOTHING!!
SWAFFIELD & RUSSELL,
No. 265 East Water Street, Milwaukee,
ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of their SPRING STOCK of—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Cassimere Vestieg, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.,
Embracing all the novelties that the market affords, selected with great care from the latest importations.
OUR CUSTOM WORK
Will be made in the latest styles, warranted to fit, and to
Give Satisfaction, both in Price and Wear.
Any one giving us a call, will find that they can buy a better class of Goods,
FOR LESS MONEY,
Than at any other House in the city. ☞ CALL AND EXAMINE.
Market Square Clothing House.
apr7

LIQUORS, CIGARS.

O. KLEINSTEUBER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
French, German and Spanish
WINES,
ROCHELLE & COGNAC BRANDIES,
OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND GRADES.
ARE the only Resellers of BEE WHISKEY, a superior article, which nobody can imitate. Are the Agents for Wisconsin and the North-West, of Victor Foucher Olivet's superior Champagne, marked "CRESCENT," also for the well-known brand of Delbeck Champagne. They have constantly on hand—very choice and old—
Monongahela and Rye Whisky
which they offer in quantities to suit purchasers.
Barclay, Perkins & Co's London Porter;
Irish and Scotch Whisky;
Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, and Arrak;
Swiss Absynthe;
Spanish Bitters;
Holland Gin, &c., &c., constantly on hand and daily receiving.
Brick Store, No. 317 East Water Street,
feb8 f 101 d1y H. A. SUBILIA,
Agent and Manager.

SPANGENBERG & FINCK,
SUCCESSORS TO
TITUS FERNOW,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MICHIGAN STREETS,
In Albany Building,
OPPOSITE NEWHALL HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE - - - WIS.
jy9 f 118-1y.
☞ The patronage of the old firm solicited.

PHILIP DALEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, OYSTERS, &C.,
PERRY STREET,
Walker's Point, Milwaukee
A few doors North of Hawkins' House.
mar7 e 80 d1y

REMOVAL!
BRENNEKE & FRERICHS,
IMPORTERS OF SEGARS & TOBACCO,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK FROM
237 EAST WATER STREET,
TO THE
South West Corner of Main & Wisconsin STREETS,
WHERE THEY OFFER FOR SALE, AT
Wholesale and Retail,
AND
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Havana,

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1858. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.—It has been repeatedly said that the experiments at cotton growing in British India were failures. The statistics of English importations of this staple for the last few years, however, indicate a considerable degree of success in India cotton growing. In 1855 England received 1,200,000 pounds of cotton from India and 6,000,000 from the United States; in 1857 India sent 2,325,000 pounds and the United States 6,945,000. It thus appears that the India cotton is steadily gaining on the American in the English market. The India cotton is of shorter staple and therefore inferior, and unless this defect can be overcome, it can never supercede the American staple, for the better class of fabrics. It may, however, drive the coarser American cottons out of the market.

The earlier experiments in cotton raising in India were made by Americans, in the employ of the East India company, were very expensive and resulted in a total failure. It was pretty broadly insinuated that the Yankees make an effort not to succeed, but the more likely explanation is that they did not know how to adapt the culture to a climate and soil differing from our own. Two Massachusetts men took premiums from the government of India for the best cleaning machines, but they have not been brought into practical use on account of the expense of construction. Labor is so cheap in India that expensive machinery cannot compete with human bone and muscle. As to the prospect that England can dispense with American cotton, our planters have little to fear. The competition of India will never amount to a great deal, and the experiments to be made in Africa may not result in any greater success. Our slave grown cotton is likely to be king for some time to come at least.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE PEER AND THE PAINTER.—The Duke of Somerset (a Seymour,) commonly called "the proud duke," employed Seymour, the artist, to paint the portraits of his horses at Petworth.—One day, at dinner the duke filled his glass, and saying with a sneer—

"Cousin Seymour, your health," drank it off.

"My lord," said the artest, "I believe I have the honor of being related to your grace."

The proud peer rose from the table, and ordered his steward to dismiss the presumptuous painter, and employ an humble brother of the brush.

This was accordingly done; but when the new painter saw the spirited works of his predecessor, he took his head, and retired, saying:

No man in the world can compete with James Seymour.

The duke now condescended to recall his discarded cousin.

"My lord was the answer of Seymour, "I will now prove to the world that I am of your blood—I won't come!"

Upon receiving this laconic reply, the duke sent his steward to demand a former loan of one hundred pounds sterling.

Seymour briefly replied that he would write to his grace; he did so, but directed his letter "Opposite the trunk maker's, Charing Cross.

Enraged at this additional insult, the duke threw the letter into the fire without opening it, and immediately ordered his steward to have him arrested.

But Seymour, struck with an opportunity of evasion, carelessly observed, that "it was hasty in his grace to burn his letter, because it contained a bank note of one hundred pounds sterling, and, therefore, they were now quits."

JONATHAN CROUCH,

UNDERTAKER!

Spring St., opposite American House.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, and other wood Coffins, together with Fire's Metallic Burial Cases.

The office of the Forest Home Cemetery Company is in my place, where I have the plats of the grounds. I am always ready to accompany patrons to the Cemetery to select lots or places for burial, and can be found at my place of business day or night. Coffin Trimmings for sale.

WILLIAM FLEMING,

UNDERTAKER,

LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,

Corner of Main and Wisconsin Streets

IS PREPARED to furnish Metallic, Rosewood, Mahog any and all other Coffins, Shrouds, Caps, Gloves, and all other articles appertaining to the business of an Undertaker. An order drawing to the Forest Home Cemetery" is kept here, and parties will be taken out to view the ground free of charge.

I shall always be prepared to furnish a Hearse and Carriages on reasonable terms and can be found at my place of business any hour of the day or night.

WM. FLEMING.

We cheerfully recommend Mr. FLEMING to the public as a faithful, industrious man, and every way competent to take charge of the Undertaking business.

aug13 d208 d1f SEAMAN & WING.

CHARLES A. HERTS & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Room 5, over State Bank,

CORNER EAST WATER AND MICHIGAN STS.

HAVING established ourselves as above, we are prepared to supply Country Dealers, Pedlars, and the Trade generally, with every description of Goods appertaining to the Wholesale Jewelry Business, at as small advance on the lowest Eastern prices, and feel confident we are in a position to compete with any House in the West. Those wishing to supply themselves, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. apr20 CHAS. A. HERTS & CO.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes

WITH HALL'S Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded so, rare medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safe ever offered to the public, and can only be had of the subscribers and their agents, who have on hand and make to order, all kinds of Rolling and Chilled Iron Bank Safes and Vaults, Vault Doors and Money Boxes, or Chests for Grocers, Jewelers and Private families, for Plate, Diamonds and other valuables. And are now Patentees (by purchase) and manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

H. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray street N. Y.,

Opposite the City Hall.

AGENTS:—Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee; Day & Thomas, Green Bay; R. H. Dodson, Beloit, Rock Co., Wisconsin. apr17 g166 d1 m A W

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE EXPRESS.

GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS CO.

OFFICES—8 Spring St., Milwaukee, and 27 La Salle St. Chicago.

WILL Receive and Forward Express matter between Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan and Chicago.

Particular attention paid to filling Orders and making Purchases of goods, and will advance the Purchase Money.

J. HOLTON, Agent.

A. TEMPLETON, Superintendent.

apr29 d1 may16.

JAMES HARSHAW.

English Pickles and Sauces.

CHERKINS, Mixed Pickles, Pecalili, Chow Chow Walnuts, John Bull, Worcestershire, Reading, Anchovy, and Harvey's Sauce, Tomato Catsup, &c., at

JAMES HARSHAW'S.

EXTRACT OF LEMON, Vanilla, Rose, Celery, Nutmeg, Mace, Cinnamon, Bitter Almonds, &c, at JAMES HARSHAW'S.

BEST BRANDS SARDINES and Oysters. JAMES HARSHAW'S.

Pine Apple Cheese.

FIRST QUALITY, at

JAMES HARSHAW'S

Preserved Fruit.

STRAWBERRIES, Pine Apples, Peaches, Green Peas, Green Corn, Tomatoes, &c., in glass and tin, at JAMES HARSHAW'S.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED one half hours ride from town, on a good plank Road. The farm contains eighty acres, sixty-five being improved. Of the improved land, forty acres is meadow land, and the balance sowed with grain. The whole farm is divided in lots of ten acres each, and well fenced. The land is new, having been built by the present owner to occupy him after the property also contains two new and large barns, with outhouses complete. Also, a large orchard with a great variety of choice fruit.

The house is new, and contains seven rooms, a cellar under the whole, and will offer the property low, and on good terms, or would exchange for city property.

For particulars enquire at the lumber Office of H. Leaton & Co.' West Water Street. my 1 s181-d1f

FOR SALE.

$20,000 Bu. Corn; 40,000 bu. Oats.—Assortment of Wrapping Papers, which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for Rags.

ORLEY, BRADLEY & Co., Com. Merchants,

s24d1tf 179 W. Water St.

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT from a letter from Geo. Dow, Esq., Cambridge, Jefferson County, this State:

"I question whether the application of the power of Water can be much further improved. I have several other Wheels under the same head, and consider the Turtle Wheel one hundred per cent better than any of them."

For sale by TURTON & BERGOMB,

mar19 Eagle Foundry, Milwaukee.

RAILROADS.

1858.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R.

—AND—

STEAMBOAT LINE!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!!

THE ONLY DIRECT and reliable Line through North and North-Western Wisconsin.

U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE.

Two Express Passenger Trains daily, each way, between Milwaukee and Berlin, all connecting at Horicon with Company's Line of Steamers:

PEARL, W. A. KNAPP,
MENOMONEE, EUREKA,
PEYTONA, OSHKOSH CITY.

Running regularly thence to and from Omro, Butte des Morts, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Fremont, Clifton, Neshling, New London, and all other accessible points on the Fox and Wolf Rivers and Lake Winnebago.

On and after Monday, May 3d, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will

LEAVE MILWAUKEE.

1st train 7 A. M.; arrive at Berlin 11.05 A. M.
2d " 2 P. M.; " 7.40 P. M.

LEAVE BERLIN

1st train 6.12 A. M.; arrive at Milwaukee 11.15 P. M.
2d " 2.24 P. M.; " " 7.30 P. M.

Baggage checked through. Freights expressed through, and no charge for dockage or handling at Berlin.

The Company's heavy equipments in Engines and Cars on the Road, and full supply of Steamers and Barges on the waters, enable them to guarantee that Freights and Passengers by the route will reach their destination with a certainty and despatch not heretofore known in Northern and North-Western Wisconsin.

Mark Freights "Via M. & H. R. R."

Through passengers will save time and money by procuring through tickets.

JASPER VILET, Superintendent.

Milwaukee, April 27, 1858. apr28

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD!

1857-8 1857-8

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1858, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows, DAILY (Except Sundays.)

GOING WEST:

LEAVE MILWAUKEE AT—

11:30 A. M.—Mail and Day Express.
4:45 P. M.—Night Express.

LEAVE WHITEWATER AT—

2:12 P. M. and 7:36 P. M.

LEAVE MADISON AT—

4:35 P. M. and 7:36 P. M.—arrive at Prairie du Chien 9:20 P. M.

GOING EAST:

Leave Prairie du Chien at 8:30 A. M. and 5:35 P. M
" Madison at 1:14 A. M. & 10:24 P. M.
" Janesville at 2:25 " " 11:35 " "
" Whitewater 3:33 " " 5:43 " "
Arrive at Milwaukee 6:20 " " 8:30 P. M.

The 11:20 A. M. Train from Milwaukee carries the GREAT NORTH-WESTERN U. S. MAIL

And connects at Prairie du Chien with

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS

for St. Paul and intermediate ports.

apr12 WM. JERVIS, Superintendent.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAIL ROAD.

GREAT WINTER ROUTE!

—TO—

LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Money, Distance, and Twenty-Four Hours Time Saved over any other Route.

PASSENGER TRAINS will run, until further notice, between Milwaukee, Hartford, Horicon, Junction, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Mauston, Lisbon and intermediate Stations,

Leaving Milwaukee from Depot, foot of Chestnut St., 1.45 P. M., arriving at Lisbon at 9.00 P. M.

Leaving Lisbon at 5.47 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 10.05 P. M.; connecting directly with trains upon Galena & Milwaukee R. R. for Chicago and all eastern and southern cities.

Passengers by this route to La Crosse and all points on the Mississippi River North, save 80 miles in distance and 50 hours time, and those for St. Paul, by taking the Stage Route from Lisbon by Tomah, Black River Falls, Eau Claire, Menominee, Prescott and Hudson, save 125 miles in distance and 40 hours time, over any other Route traveled.

EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Manager.

Milwaukee, Jan., 1858. jan27

1857. Winter Arrangement. 1858.

VIA. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE Michigan Central Depot, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 7.50 P. M.; Hochpesten Bridge or Buffalo 5.45 A. M.; Albany 6.30 P. M.; New York 12 at night; Philadelphia 11.45 P. M.

7.45 A. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati at 12 at night.

9.45 P. M.—NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 10.15 A. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 10.50 P. M.; New York 6.40 P. M.; Boston 12 at night.

9.45 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati 7 A. M.; Louisville 4 P. M.

Only one train on Sunday at 9.45 P. M.

6 A. M. and 9.45 P. M. trains connect at Davis with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, for Buffalo and all points East; at Detroit with Great Western Railway, to Kingston, Ogdensburgh Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake & Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot, foot of Lake street.

H. N. RICE, Supt.

H. J. STANDISH, Gen. Pass. Agent. 1m252

1857. 1858.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO

Merchants, Forwarders, Steamboat Owners, etc.

BUFFALO to SAGINAW,	14	HOURS.
" " SAULT ST. MARIE,	22	"
" " GREEN BAY,	36	"
" " MILWAUKEE,	40	"

ALL THIS WILL BE DONE NEXT SUMMER

THE BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY will be open from Buffalo to Goderich Harbor, on Lake Huron, about Christmas next.

The merchants of Milwaukee and points North-West, Freight Agents and owners of Steamboats, are requested to make preparations for the new, cheap and direct route

Between the Northwest and Buffalo.

☞ Communications may be addressed to G. T. Nutter, Gen. Western Agent, Detroit, Mich., or to the undersigned. R. H. BARLOW

Managing Director Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway Branford Ontario

sep24 d481 d1y

RACINE & MISSISSIPPI R, R.

OPEN TO DURAND!

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11th, 1858, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave Racine—Freight and Accommodation 8:15 A. M.
" —Passenger 4:00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave Beloit—Passenger train, 6:00 A. M.
Leave Durand—Freight and Accn., 7:45 A. M.

6 A. M. Train from Beloit connects at Racine with morning trains on Lake Shore R. R. for Milwaukee and Chicago; and Milton with the morning trains on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

4:00 P. M. Train from Racine takes passengers from Milwaukee by the afternoon train on the Lake Shore R. R.; and at Milton passengers from Chicago by the afternoon train on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

STAGES

Connect at Durand for Freeport; at Burlington, for Rochester and Waterford; at Springfield for Geneva.

Freight forward with despatch.

HERBERT HARRIS, Superintendent.

Racine, Jan. 9th, 1858. jan12

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

RAILROAD.

THIS New and Direct Route now open to New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and all Eastern Cities, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Urbana, Zanesville, Steubenville, Newark and Wheeling, and all interior towns of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, &c., making one grand unbroken Rail Road line between

CHICAGO AND THE EAST.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go by the desirable and pleasant Route, should be particular and ask for Tickets by Fort Wayne, avoiding the annoyance of re-checking baggage as by other Routes.

Trains leave Depot on VAN BUREN ST., daily as follows

6:00 A. M. 8:45 P. M.

With but one change of cars to Pittsburgh.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS THROUGH

To Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Connecting directly with trains on the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to all Eastern cities. Also, with Cleveland and Columbus Railroad to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads to New York and Boston.

Persons going East will find this route by far the most desirable both from the advantage in point of distance, variety and beauty of the country through which the roads pass, as well as the less frequent changes of cars, and the annoyance of re-checking baggage required by other routes.

Facilities for the transportation of Freight and Live Stock by this route are unsurpassed. Rates as low as any other route, and with equal dispatch.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices at the West, and at the Company's Office, No. 90 Dearborn St., opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the office of the Lake Shore Railroad, Milwaukee, by A. G. Leland.

JOHN J. HOUSTON, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

D. W. HOSS, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago.

JAMES W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.

Chicago Dec. 16, 1856. mar19 d338 d1y

WANTED.

$500 IN CITY ORDERS. Apply to mar25 H. BOSWORTH & SONS.

RAILROADS.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN —AND— BARABOO VALLEY R R.

ON and after Monday, April 12th, and until further notice, a Passenger Train will leave Milwaukee from the Depot, foot of Second st., for Pewaukee, Hartland, Pine Lake, Oconomowoc, Watertown, Lowell and Columbus, at 4:25 P. M., arriving at Milwaukee 11:10 A. M.

Passengers arriving at Milwaukee by the Milwaukee & Chicago R. R., La Crosse & Mil. R. R., Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R., or by Boat, can proceed to the above places.

Connections are made at Watertown with Stages for Lake Mills, Jefferson, Waterloo, Hanchettville, Sun Prairie, Cottage Grove and Madison. Also, at Columbus, for Lodi, Merrimac, Otsego, Fall River, Leeds Corners, Hamden, Lowville, Dekorra, Fork, Arlington, Bristol, and for all points to the West and North West.

Passengers arriving at the Junction from the above places, make connection with the Mil. & Miss. R. R. for Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and at Milwaukee with roads for the South, West and North.

apr19 n283 d1y S. B. MERRILL, Supt.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO

RAILROAD LINE!

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1858,

PASSENGER TRAINS going South, leave Milwaukee at 8.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS due at Milwaukee at 12.30 P. M. and 7.30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., due at 3.30 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Chicago at 8.40 A. M., and 3.45 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN train leaves Chicago at 8.45 A. M.

Through tickets to Buffalo, N. Y., Suhel & Co., & M. R. R. Co.

JOHN T. MOODY, Agent, Milwaukee. apr5

GRAND TRUNK R. R. OF CANADA

A DELIGHTFUL AND ROMANTIC ROUTE

FROM THE WEST TO

BOSTON, N. Y., and the EASTERN STATES.

Via the Michigan Central, Great Western, Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central, and

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD OF CANADA.

PASSENGERS by this route have an opportunity of visiting some of the grandest and most wonderful scenery in the world, including Toronto, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, the Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Montreal, White Mountains, the Ocean, Lake Champlain (a sheet of water 130 miles in length) Lake Champlain, Falls of Montmorenci, Hudson River, etc., etc.

On and after May 1, 1858, baggage will be checked through from Chicago.

The Mammoth Steamship

LEVIATHAN,

OF 22,500 TONS AND 700 FEET LONG!!

is under contract to this Company for one or more trips to Portland this year. Tourists' return tickets from Chicago to the chief towns in Europe will shortly be issued. Tickets from Chicago for all points East, also for the Leviathan, or for M. O. R. R. Co.'s chiefs can be obtained at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad, No. 36 Dearborn street, Chicago.

J. WARRACK,

Agent of the Grand Trunk R. R. Co., of Canada.

apr28 s416 d1y

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.

CHICAGO TO BUFFALO via. DETROIT.

AT THE ABOVE OFFICE tickets for New York, Boston, and all stations on the New York & Erie and New York Central Railroads can be obtained

J. WARRACK,

Agent of B. & L. H. Railroad, No. 36 Dearborn Street, Chicago. apr28 s416 d1y

OCEAN STEAMERS.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

STEAM SHIPS!

ANGLO SAXON, NORTH AMERICAN,
INDIAN, NORTH BRITON, (new)
BOHEMIAN, (new) HUNGARIAN, (new)
NOVA SCOTIAN, (new) (new)

RUNNING in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD of Canada, under contract with the Canadian Government to transport the mails.

DATES OF SAILING.

From Quebec.	*From Liverpool.*
Every alternate Saturday, from the 22d of May to the 20th of November inclusive.	Every alternate Wednesday from the 26th of April to the 26th of Oct. inclusive.

During the winter months these vessels connect with the GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD at Portland.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Chicago to Liverpool, via. Mich. Central, Great Western and GRAND TRUNK RAILROADS and Steamers,

1st Class.....according to accommodation.....$80 to $100

Steerage.....including cooked provisions.....$42

From Liverpool to Chicago via. Steamers and Railroads,

1st Class.....$65 to $115 75

according to accommodation.

Steerage.....including cooked provisions.....$51 25

A fully qualified Surgeon sat s in each vessel.

Each passenger allowed through will be allowed the same quantity of baggage *Free* by Railroad as by Steamer, viz: 20 cubic feet for each cabin and 10 feet for each steerage passenger.

Special Trains from Quebec, with the Mails and Passengers, will depart on the arrival of each Steamer.

It will be observed from the following table that the Canadian line have beaten every other in crossing the Atlantic, the average passages of the Cunard and Collins lines up to this a must tables in the N. Y. Herald during 1857, being:

Eastward.		*Westward.*	
Collins Line	13d 23h 29m	Collins Line	10d 18h 0m
Cunard "	12 23 0	Cunard "	12 16 0
Boston "	13 6 0	Boston "	12 18 0
Canadian line	10 15 0	Canadian line	11 1 0

The longest passages made by the Canadian Line were 12 days to Liverpool and 12 days to Quebec. The Collins Line made passages of 15 to 20 days, and the Cunard line of 15 to 17 days.

TO EMIGRANTS.

Passages may be secured at the office of the Company in Chicago, by *selling* ships from London, Liverpool, Plymouth, Glasgow, Bristol, Hull, Aberdeen and Montrose. An agent of the GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD superintends eg the removal of emigrants and baggage at Portland free of charge.

Fare from $30 to $35 to Chicago, including cooked provisions.

For passage or freight from Chicago to Liverpool, or Liverpool to Chicago, or by any of the Company's sailing ships, apply to J. WARRACK,

Agent of the M. O. S. R. Co.,

apr28 s416 d1y No 36 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Splendid & Powerful Steamers.

EDINBURGH, 2500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.

NEW YORK, 2150 tons, Wm. McMillan, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1900 tons, David Goodwin, "

Are appointed to sail

FROM GLASGOW,

EDINBURGH, 28th April.

FROM NEW YORK,

NEW YORK, 5th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDINBURGH, 19th May, do do

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.	FROM NEW YORK,
First Class.....16 guineas.	First Class.....$75 00
Steerage found with cooked provisions, $ 0	Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $0 00
Children under 14 years of age, half fare; Infants in Steerage, $5.	

Return tickets, available within six months, by any Steamers of this line—

First class.....$140

Third class.....60

☞ Steerage passengers forwarded to Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin or $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer.

For passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG,

11 Broadway, New York.

Or to J. & H. GUY,

dec23 f76 d6m West Water Street, Milwaukee.

Great Reduction of Fare to Europe.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.	TO NEW YORK FROM SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$80	First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....50	Second cabin.....65
Steerage.....30	Steerage.....35

In the first class paddle wheel steamships ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Luckley, commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,000 tons, Edward Cavendy, commander, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States mail, viz:

LEAVE NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.	REMEMBER FOR SOUTHAMPTON.	SOUTHAMPTON'S FOR NEW YORK.
Ariel, Saturday, March 20.	April 17.	April 21.
North Star, "	April 17.	May 19.
Ariel, "	May 15.	June 16.
North Star, "	June 12.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,

mar3 g90 d2m No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

LIVERPOOL, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAMSHIP CO

THE splendid Steamships forming the above Line will sail from NEW YORK as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. Leitch, Thursday, February 18th.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. Petrie, Thursday, March 4th.

KANGAROO, Capt. Jeffrey, Thursday, March 18th.

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. Leitch, Thursday, April 1.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. Petrie, Thursday, April 15.

From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.

Fare from New York, Cabin $75, Third Class $30.

" " Liverpool, Cabin $100, $35 and $75, Third Class $45.

These Steamers are supplied with improved watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.

Persons about proceeding to Europe, or wishing to send for their friends from the old country, can purchase tickets and obtain all information by applying to J. G. Dale, 18 Broadway, N. Y.; Sabel & Cornish, 177 Broadway, N. Y., or C. KNOBELSDORFF & CO., Milwaukee.

Passage certificates by first class sailing packets between New York and Europe, also drafts sold by the above. feb1 f-d6 d1m

FARE REDUCED.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. Lefevre, master, will sail with the mails—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 3	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin $160. Second cabin $60.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

apr3 g120 d1m

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES PER Sable & Scarle's First Class Line of Packets from Liverpool to Quebec, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates of Passage for Adults, each, £4 10s sterling Children under 12 years, £2 5s. sterling.

Application by letter, *post paid*, will receive pro mp attention. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

Quebec, March 31st, 1858. Montreal and Quebec.

apr9 g243 d3m

TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Monday, April 19th, 1858,

THE STEAMER TRAVELLER

Will run between Chicago, Milwaukee and Two Rivers, tri-weekly, as follows:—

Leave Chicago on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 9 o'clock.

Leave Milwaukee for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, or on the arrival of the boat from Chicago.

Leave Milwaukee for Racine, Kenosha and Chicago, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning on the arrival of the boat from Two Rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHNSON & OLMSTED, Agents,

apr19 g308 d7m Erie St., foot of Main Streets.

1858.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.

CASH CAPITAL $900,000.

INCORPORATED UNDER LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Principal Office, Marine Block, Buffalo.

JOHN L. KIMBERLY—President, Buffalo.
FRANKLIN LEE—Vice President, New York.
JAMES C. EVANS—Secretary and Treasurer, Buffalo.

CONTRACTING AGENTS:

FRANKLIN LEE,
M. M. CALEB, } No. 7 Counties Slip, New York.
J. H. PRATT,
P. B. HOLDEN, No. — Broadway, New York.
Boston.

Agent for Albany and Troy, O. N. CRISPIN, No. 85 Quay Street, Albany.

No transhipment at Albany or Troy.

In consequence of the great reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal, and increased facilities of the same, this company will transport all kinds of produce and merchandize to and from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy this season at less rates than any previous season.

In case of any damages or losses the same will be settled at the office of Washington.

Having taken the agency of the above Company at this city, I would solicit a call from the friends and former patrons of the Company, also any new friends, before making any arrangements elsewhere.

☞ Mark Packages A. T. & Co., and ship at Pier 7, East River New York, on the boats of the Company.

apr24 d246 n GEORGE D. DOUGMAN.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

1858.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to transport property between Boston, New England and New York, and all points on the Upper Lakes, with great care, promptness and despatch. Their well known popular line of

First Class Steam Propellers and Sail Vessels

Will run regularly between Ogdensburgh and Oswego and points on Lakes Erie and Michigan, connecting at Ogdensburgh by Railroad with

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND,

And at Oswego with Hovey & Crawford's Line of Thirty Days Canal Boats, large sized Canal Boats, on the enlarged Canal between

Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York

Affording to Shippers the most CHEAP, SPEEDY an RELIABLE facilities for transportation between the Atlantic and the West. Apply to

Sept. Myer, Agent N. T. Co., } No. 8 Dearborn Slip,
J. L. Warner, do } New York.
Geo. Clark, Agent N. O. Line, } 118 Broad Street,
F. O. Hovey, } New York.
Hovey & Crawford, Oswego, New York.
Mather & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Otis Kimball, Agent V. C. Line, 108 State st., Boston.
Crawford & Co., Ogdensburgh, New York.
Chamberlain, Crawford & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Wm. T. Walker, do
E. R. Mathews, Detroit, Mich.

BARCLAY & CO., Agents,

apr15 d1tf Milwaukee, Wis.

1858.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO'S

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE!

FROM NEW YORK TO MILWAUKEE.

BY the New York & Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, and thence by the Propellers of the Northern Transportation Co. to Milwaukee. Goods by this line will be sent through promptly without carriage, extra handling or delay. The Propellers of the Northern Transportation Company will sail regularly as follows:—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, or on the arrival of the boat from Chicago.

Leave Milwaukee for Racine, Kenosha and Chicago, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning on the arrival of the boat from Two Rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHNSON & OLMSTED, Agents,

apr19 g308 d7m Erie St., foot of Main Streets.

1858.

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No transhipment at Albany or Troy.

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In case of any damages or losses the same will be settled at the office of Washington.

Having taken the agency of the above Company at this city, I would solicit a call from the friends and former patrons of the Company, also any new friends, before making any arrangements elsewhere.

☞ Mark Packages A. T. & Co., and ship at Pier 7, East River New York, on the boats of the Company.

apr24 d246 n GEORGE D. DOUGMAN.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

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THIS COMPANY is prepared to transport property between Boston, New England and New York, and all points on the Upper Lakes, with great care, promptness and despatch. Their well known popular line of

First Class Steam Propellers and Sail Vessels

Will run regularly between Ogdensburgh and Oswego and points on Lakes Erie and Michigan, connecting at Ogdensburgh by Railroad with

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND,

And at Oswego with Hovey & Crawford's Line of Thirty Days Canal Boats, large sized Canal Boats, on the enlarged Canal between

Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York

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Geo. Clark, Agent N. O. Line, } 118 Broad Street,
F. O. Hovey, } New York.
Hovey & Crawford, Oswego, New York.
Mather & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Otis Kimball, Agent V. C. Line, 108 State st., Boston.
Crawford & Co., Ogdensburgh, New York.
Chamberlain, Crawford & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Wm. T. Walker, do
E. R. Mathews, Detroit, Mich.

BARCLAY & CO., Agents,

apr15 d1tf Milwaukee, Wis.

1858.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO'S

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE!

FROM NEW YORK TO MILWAUKEE.

BY the New York & Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, and thence by the Propellers of the Northern Transportation Co. to Milwaukee. Goods by this line will be sent through promptly without carriage, extra handling or delay. The Propellers of the Northern Transportation Company will sail regularly as follows:—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, or on the arrival of the boat from Chicago.

Leave Milwaukee for Racine, Kenosha and Chicago, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning on the arrival of the boat from Two Rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHNSON & OLMSTED, Agents,

apr19 g308 d7m Erie St., foot of Main Streets.

1858.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

WITH

BUFFALO, N. Y. & ERIE R. R,

IN CONNECTION WITH

PEOPLE'S LINE

First Class Propellers, on the Lakes.

IN ADVANCE of any other Route, at the following reduced rates:

FROM NEW YORK TO MILWAUKEE.			
First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class	Fourth Class
$3 $4,12.	50 cts.	70 cts.	55 cts.

Goods by this Line have the weight also marked on each Package, thus avoiding over charges.

☞ Shipping Directions.—Mark Packages "Care People's Line, Buffalo, and ship at foot of Dousne street, or Pier 3, East River, New York.

Contract will be given for the transportation of *Flour* and other freights, to *Buffalo, New York* and *Boston*, by application to TIBBITS, STARKWEATHER & CO.,

Consignees and Agents, corner Milwaukee and Erie sts., Milwaukee, Wis. apr17 g292 d2f

BEEF, PORK, ETC.

PORK, BEEF, LARD, HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF, TONGUES, &c.

IN STORE FOR SALE

900 barrels HEAVY MESS PORK.
100 " PRIME MESS PORK.
263 "